The Sydney Morning Herald.

No 8560.—VOL. LII. **FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1865.** **PRICE THREEPENCE**

BIRTHS.

On the 8th instant, at the Commercial Hotel, Berrima, Mrs. Thomas Hatfield, of a daughter.

On the 21st instant, at her residence, Grose and Norrell streets, Parramatta, the wife of Mr. Joseph Thomas Draper, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 21st instant, at Christ Church, by the Rev. Edward Rogers, William M., eldest son of the late Mr. John Martyn, of Lower George-street, to Jane Marcia, second daughter of the late Captain Joseph F. Moffitt, of Fort Phillip, Sydney.

DEATHS.

On the 21st instant, at George-street, Parramatta, William Mead, the youngest son of John and Mary Ashplant, aged 5 months.

On Tuesday, the 24th instant, at Randwick, Maria, wife of Alfred Star per Leathes.

On the 26th instant, at her residence, Cleveland-street, Redfern, Hannah, the beloved wife of Joseph Warner, aged 31 years, leaving a husband and three young children to mourn their loss. Deeply regretted by all who knew her.

On the 26th instant, at 7, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point, Sydney, James Percy, infant son of Mr. James Henderson, auctioneer, Orange, aged 3 months.

On the 21st instant, at her parents' residence, Stewart-street, Bathurst, Mary Paul, second daughter of Mr. John Hambly, of consumption and disease of the heart, aged 16 years 3 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO HOKITIKA GOLD-FIELDS direct.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail steamship
CLAUD HAMILTON, G. Farcie, commander,
will be dispatched for Hokitika direct, on TUESDAY next, October 31st.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

HOKITIKA GOLD-FIELDS.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail steamship
OTAGO
will be dispatched for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, OTAGO, BLUFF, and MELBOURNE,
WEDNESDAY, November 15th.
Goods and passengers for TARANAKI transhipped at Nelson.
Passengers for NAPIER transhipped at Wellington.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM to AUCKLAND direct.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail steamship
PRINCE ALFRED,
H. S. Machin, commander,
will be dispatched for AUCKLAND with the English mails (if arrived),
WEDNESDAY, November 15th,
taking goods and passengers for NAPIER.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
LADY YOUNG,
W. A. Curphey, commander,
will be dispatched on MONDAY, 30th instant, at 5 p.m., for
BRISBANE and IPSWICH,
taking cargo for transhipment to
MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.

STEAM TO HOKITIKA DIGGINGS DIRECT.—The A. S. N. Co.'s REGULAR TRADER
JAMES PATERSON,
will sail for the above port about TUESDAY, 31st instant.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—ALEXANDRA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 4.
Fares: Saloon, £5 10s; return ticket, £9. Steerage, £2.
To HOKITIKA.—JAMES PATERSON, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
Fares: Saloon, £12. Steerage, £8.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COONANBARA, TO-MORROW NIGHT, SATURDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on SATURDAY, and forwarded per COONANBARA on SATURDAY NIGHT.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, 24 hours after arrival.
To BRISBANE.—CAWARRA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 5.
Fares: Saloon, £2 5s; return ticket, £3 10s. Steerage, 12s 6d.
To MARYBOROUGH.—EAGLE, WEDNESDAY, 8th November, at 5 p.m.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BOOMERANG, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To PIONEER RIVER.—BOOMERANG will take cargo to be transhipped at ROCKHAMPTON per WILLIAMS.
To PORT DENISON, via GLADSTONE.—RANGATIRA, TUESDAY, 14th November, at 5 p.m.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—LEICHARDT, TUESDAY, 31st instant.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—WILLIAMS, TUESDAY, 31st instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM to and from the HUNTER until the 4th November inclusive.
FROM SYDNEY:—
On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On TUESDAY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE, to CLARENCE TOWN direct, via NEWCASTLE and RAYMOND TERRACE.
Goods and passengers for Morpeth forwarded on per Anna Maria from Raymond Terrace.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On FRIDAY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE, calling at Martin's Wharf.
Goods for the PATERSON received on TUESDAY, and forwarded per steamer on TUESDAY NIGHT, from Sydney.
Goods for MARTIN'S WHARF received on FRIDAY.
Freight on goods FOR THESE AGENCIES must be PAID in Sydney.
FROM MORPETH:
On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On TUESDAY, at 2 p.m., the MORPETH.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m.
On FRIDAY, at 2 p.m., the MORPETH.
The Steamer ANNA MARIA to PATERSON TOWNSHIP every THURSDAY MORNING, at 6.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the MORPETH.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for GRAFTON, Clarence River, on MONDAY, October 30th, at 8 p.m.
C. and N. E. S. N. Co.'s Office, Commercial Wharf.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.

C. AND R. S. N. CO.'S Steamship GRAFTON, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, THIS DAY, at 10 p.m.
For the MACLEAY RIVER, the chartered schooner KATE, running in conjunction with the Company's steamer NAUTILUS there, THIS DAY, at 6 p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN.—CITY OF HOBART,
John Clinch, commander,
WEDNESDAY, 8th November.
Saloon £8
Return tickets, available four months .. 13
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR SHELLHARBOUR.—The PETERBOROUGH LASS, to sail THIS DAY, at noon, from Caledonian Wharf, King-street. Freights payable in Sydney only.
STEPHEN NUTTER, Agent.

LYDIA, for MANNING RIVER, sails at 4 p.m. Albion Wharf, Market-street.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE, HASTINGS RIVER, going up to HURSLEY, the clipper-schooner CARNATION, J. SMITH master, TO-MORROW EVENING.
O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

FOR the BELLENGER, the FRANCIS GEORGE, to sail on SATURDAY. Caledonia Wharf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER, going to PELICAN TREE and LISMORE.—The COMMERCE, now receiving cargo, and sails first fair wind. Wright's Wharf.
WILLIAM WRIGHT.

MACLEAY RIVER.—The LOLA MONTEZ sails THIS DAY, at noon. CLARKE and RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—OCTOROON sails on MONDAY. Apply at Roddam and Blair's Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMERS, TO
WOLLONGONG.—Comerang, THIS DAY, at noon, and Hunter, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Comerang, THIS DAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—Comerang, THIS DAY, at noon.
KIAMA.—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, on MONDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—The PELICAN, THIS MORNING, at 9.30, leaving GOSFORD at 2 p.m.
Phœnix Wharf.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAMERS, AT PERMANENTLY REDUCED RATES.
The commodious steamers EMU, PELICAN, and BLACK SWAN ply daily from the PHŒNIX WHARF for HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, and RYDE, at 7.15 and 9 a.m., and at 1, 3.30, and 5 and 6* p.m. returning at the periods notified at the Wharf at each place.
* Between Sydney, Gladesville, and Hunter's Hill only.
Fares at lowest reduced rates—Children, 6d only, for return tickets available for any part of the River.
Arrangements have been matured for the introduction of swift steamers, that will give increased accommodation to the public at the same low rates of passage money.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—Swift steamers leave the PHŒNIX WHARF daily,—
For Parramatta, at 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
From Parramatta, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
Calling at Hunter's Hill, Gladesville, and Ryde on each trip.
THROUGH FARES TO OR FROM PARRAMATTA.
Cabin, 1s. 6d.; return, 2s. 6d. Steerage, 1s.; return, 1s 6d.
On SUNDAY,
From Sydney, at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. From Parramatta, at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.
Arrangements are in progress for the supply of faster steamers to ply between Parramatta, Ryde, and Sydney within the hour.

PARRAMATTA RIVER.—The steamer YSABEL leaves King-street, for Hunter's Hill and Tarban, at 7, 8.45, 12.30, 4.15, and 6.
Leaves Tarban Creek, for Hunter's Hill and Sydney, 7.55, 9.30, 1.45, 5, 6.45.
On SATURDAYS, leaves Sydney, 1.15 instead of 12.30, 3 instead of 4.15; leaves Tarban Creek, 4 instead of 5, and an extra trip from Sydney, 11 p.m., returning at 11.30.
Fares.—Cabin, 1s.; return, 1s. 6d.; steerage, 9d.; return, 1s. Children return, 6d.
Calling at Cockatoo when required.

In connexion with this steamer, the omnibus Yankee will commence running on WEDNESDAY, 25th instant, between Hunter's Hill and Kissing Point, leaving Ryde post-office daily, at 7.30, 9, 1, 4.15, 5.45, and reaching Hunter's Hill in time for the steamer leaving there for Sydney, and returning to Ryde on the arrival of the steamer from Sydney. Fare, 6d. each way.

FOR KEMPSEY, MACLEAY RIVER, the JESSIE, the first fair wind. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

FOR GEELONG.—The barque BELLA VESTA, M'Pherson, master, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to J. M'KANNY, Sussex-street; or T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—☞ The clipper barque PARRAMATTA, W. J. Andrews, commander, will have immediate despatch. For passage and light freight only, apply on board, at Macnamara Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The favorite regular trader KATE, P. Carter, commander, will commence loading TO-MORROW, and, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR OKITIKI direct.—The clipper barque SORATA, lying in the Cove. Passengers are requested to embark at 2 o'clock, THIS AFTERNOON. Will be towed to sea in the morning.
MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.
N.B.—Passage money, £6.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—To sail on 10th November, the fine ship MARGARET MITCHELL, 896 tons register, Captain S. Gibson.
For passage or light freight only, apply to THOMAS HALE, 3, Exchange; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, George-street.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The barque JOHN STEPHENSON, T. Westlake, commander, being under charter will sail on or about the 1st November. For light freight or passage apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

BLACK BALL LINE OF CLIPPER SHIPS For LONDON, direct,
the unrivalled clipper ship
YOUNG ENGLAND,
Alexander Clark, commander,
1017 tons register, 5-6 L. 1 1 register veritas, having nearly all weight engaged, will be dispatched with first of the new wools.
Wool received at Flood's Blackwall stores.
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
To sail on or about the 1st January next.
The splendid first-class clipper ship
PERSIA,
Lieutenant J. H. Smith, R.N.R., commander,
1759 tons register, A1 12 years, having been rebuilt on the Thames under the inspection of Lloyd's surveyors.
This magnificent ship is now laid on the berth for London, and is open for the inspection of passengers, who are invited to examine her saloon accommodation. She will take first class passengers only, and will carry an experienced surgeon. This fine ship, having delivered a valuable cargo of merchandise from London in excellent order, affords an unusually good opportunity for the shipment of wool homewards. Cargo will be received on the Circular Quay.
For terms of freight or passage apply to Captain SMITH, on board; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents, 364, George-street.

SHIP RICHELIEU, from CALCUTTA via MELBOURNE.—If ENTRIES for under-noted Goods are not passed before 10 o'clock THIS MORNING, the goods will be entered, landed, and stored, at consignees' risk and expense:—
LD&CO. in diamond,
1000 bags rice
100 cases castor oil } consigned to order.
288 bundles linen
GEORGE AUSTEN, Agent, Jamison-street.

SHIP RIFLEMAN, from LONDON.—The Consignees of the undermentioned are hereby informed that unless Customs ENTRIES are passed by 11 o'clock THIS MORNING, they will be cleared by the undersigned, landed, and stored, at consignees risk and expense:—
RS&Co in triangle over M.—11 packages consigned to R. Strachan and Co.
BTP.—22 ditto ditto Order
MS in diamond.—33 ditto ditto Myers and Solomon.
RN over &c&c.—93 ditto ditto A. and E. A. Levy.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

CHARTERS.—WANTED, VESSEL of 150 tons; corn from Clarence River to Melbourne; likewise Vessels to bring cedar from Richmond River to Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide. J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street.

CHARTER.—☞ Wanted, a VESSEL, of from 150 to 200 tons, for conveyance of maize from Clarence River to Melbourne.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

WANTED, to CHARTER, a first-class Brig, to carry about 250 tons of cargo, and with good passenger accommodation. Apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 364, George-street.

FOR SALE, the well-known A1 British built Brig SCOTSMAN, 231 tons register, carries 350 tons cargo, just arrived, after a splendid passage from Mauritius. Apply to Captain PATTERSON, on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to Mr. DELOITTE, Sugar Company, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, the A1 British-built brig PRINCESS ALICE, 237 tons register (carries 400 tons), daily expected at Newcastle from Auckland. This fine vessel is only 3 years old and in splendid condition, sails fast, and carries a large cargo for her tonnage. Apply to A. S. WEBSTER, Macquarie-place.

BOTTOMRY.—WANTED, the sum of £3500, for repairs of the ship Malmerby, 1510 tons register, at he port of Brisbane, Queensland, to be secured by Bottomry. Tenders to be sent by noon on MONDAY, 30th instant, addressed Captain BORLASE, care of Willis, Merry, and Co., 106, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO SHIP CHANDLERS, SHIPWRIGHTS, SHIPSMITHS, SAILMAKERS, and RIGGERS.—TENDERS will be received until MONDAY, the 29th instant, either for the whole or portions of the following REPAIRS and MATERIALS for the ship MELMERBY, now in Brisbane Roads, addressed to Captain BORLASE, care of Willis, Merry, and Co., from whom all information can be obtained as to the dimensions of MASTS, YARDS, SAILS, RIGGING, &c., viz.:—
1 Pole Fore Royal and Topgallant-mast, 1 Foretopmast, with Cap and Cross-trees, and the Foretop repaired; 1 Fore Royal, Topgallant, and Upper Topsail Yard, and 2 Topmast Studdingsail Booms and Yards.
1 Pole Main Royal and Topgallant-mast, Topmast, and Mainmast, Maintop, Cross-trees and Caps, Mainyard, 2 Maintopsail Yards, Maintopgallant and Royal Yards, 2 Topgallant Studdingsail Booms and Yards
1 Mizen Pole Topgallant and Royalmast, with Cap and Crosstrees, with Topgallant and Royal Yards.
The above Masts and Yards to be fitted with Sheaves, Bands, Slings, Trusses, Boom Irons, and Fids, complete for sea.
2 Lifeboats—one 29 feet, the other 26 feet, each 6 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 9 inches, with 5 Oars, Rowlocks, Masts and Tubes, complete in both.
1 Iron Boat Davit, with Blocks, Guys, Falls, &c.
Sails—1 Fore Royal, Foretopgallant, Upper Foresop, Main Royal, Maintopgallant, Upper and Lower Maintop, Main, Maintopmast Stay, Maintopgallant Stay. Mainroyal Stay, Mizentopmast Stay, Mizentopgallant Stay, and 2 Maintopgallant Studding-sails.
The above Masts, Yards, and Sails to be completed with all Running Rigging Tacks, Sheets, Braces, Blocks, &c.
The Fore Royal and the Main Royal and Topgallantmast, and Maintopmast, and Mizentopgallant and Royalmast, to be fitted with Standing Rigging, Stays, Backstays, and Brace Backstays of Wire Rope; and the Starboard Main Futtock-shrouds of Iron.
1 martingale, 25 feet of plank sheer, 4 stancheons, and 25 feet of poop-rail; 20 sheets of oz. copper.
1 7½-inch European hawser
2 coils of 6½-inch Manila
2 ditto 4½-inch ditto
2 ditto 3½-inch ditto
2 ditto 3 inch ditto
3 ditto 2½-inch ditto
2 ditto 2 inch ditto
1 ditto 1½-inch ditto
2 ditto 12-thread ditto
2 ditto 3-yarn spunyarn
2 dozen sailerline
1 dozen houseline.
The whole to be completed in a good substantial and workmanlike manner, ready for sea, to the entire satisfaction of Captain Borlase and the Marine Surveyor Captain Dring, and Captain Cornerop.
Parties tendering to find two approved securities to enter into bonds of £200 each for the fulfilment of the contract.
Captain Borlase does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

FOR SALE.—A bargain.—The only Tubular Wager SKIFF in the colony, built by H. Green. Apply Boyd's Royal Hotel, St. Leonards.

CHAMPION PAIR OARED RACE.—HARRY WHITE and TOM DAY beg to inform their friends that they have engaged the steamer VESTA to follow the race, and will leave the Circular Quay, on SATURDAY, 28th October, at half-past 2 o'clock sharp.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Suburban BRANCHES of this Bank are OPEN THIS DAY.
At BALMAIN.—In Darling-street, opposite the Post Office.
NEWTOWN.—At Mr. Martin Gibbons' new building, opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Newtown Road.
By order of the Board,
(Signed) ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 8th May, 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Branch of this Bank has been opened at BOURKE, in this Colony, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
By Order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 19th June, 1865.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The MONTHLY MEETING of this Society will be held in the hall of the Australian Library, Bent-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, at 8 o'clock, p.m. Business:—To receive the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to draw up Rules and Regulations consequent on the proposed change of title of the Society.
Observations on the geology and capabilities of the Cape York Peninsula, by Alexander Rattray, Esq., M.D., H.M.S. Salamander.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAM COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a General MEETING of the proprietors will be held at Custy's Hotel, Gladesville, at half-past 3 o'clock, on SATURDAY, the 4th November, for the purpose of electing seven directors and two auditors, in accordance with the terms of the deed of settlement.
By order of the Provisional Committee.
Candidates for the office of Director are requested to give notice to that effect to the Provisional Committee seven days prior to the day of election.
229, George-street, October 25th.

VOLUNTEERS.—The Competitors for the ALL-COMERS' MATCH, to come off THIS DAY, may appear either in complete undress uniform or plain clothes; but those for the SEVENTH MATCH (Marksmen), to come off at 2 p.m. TO-DAY, must appear in the undress uniform as above.
By command, &c.,
THOS. BAYNES, Captain,
Brigade Adjutant.
Volunteer Brigade Office, 27th October.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.—MATCH for COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—A Match for Commissioned Officers of the Volunteer Artillery, Rifles, and Naval Brigade will come off on SATURDAY AFTERNOON. Conditions—7 shots each at 500 yards, with sighting shots. Entrance, 10s. Prizes to be declared at the time of shooting.
WALTER LAMB, } Honorary
F. C BREWER. } Secretaries.

NAVAL BRIGADE.—Members who have not yet received Orders for their new Uniforms are to make application to the Lieutenants commanding companies, without delay.
FRANCIS HIXSON, Captain commanding.

NOTICE.—To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, Builders, Contractors, Hawkers, Dealers, &c.—Intending Purchasers are invited to be punctual in their attendance at the SALE of remaining Stock-in-trade, to be held THIS DAY, on the premises of Messrs. Ashdown and Co., corner of King and George streets, which will commence punctually at TEN o'clock.
CHANDLER and CO., Auctioneers.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The EXAMINATION for the Degree of LL.B. will take place during the first week of December. Candidates are requested to communicate their names to the Registrar.
H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM.—Persons are particularly cautioned against HARBOURING children who have absconded from this institution, or children who have been apprenticed by the society. Such offenders, as well as those who shall tamper with the society's apprentices by inducing them to leave their service, or in any other way, are punishable with imprisonment under the provisions of the Act of Incorporation.
By order of the Committee,
A. H. STEPHEN.

COAL.—TENDERS are invited by the City of Melbourne Gas and Coke Company, until noon of FRIDAY, the 10th day of November, 1865, for the Supply, during six months or one year, of the best SCREENED COAL, to be delivered on the Company's Works, where directed, and in quantities of 1000 to 1500 tons per month.
Terms—Cash on each separate delivery.
Approved security will be required, and the lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.
Further particulars on application at the office, 9, Collins-street West.
By order,
JOHN SCOTT, Secretary.

TO CARPENTERS.—Tenders wanted for the erection of a Room. Apply from 9 a.m. until 3 p.m., at 55, Gipps-street, Surry Hills.

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against giving CREDIT to my Wife, MARY ANN PATON or any other person, on my account, without my written authority. GEORGE PATON, Kilwinning Farm, Five Dock.

CAUTION.—All persons cutting down, purchasing, or carrying away any of the timber growing on the Cecil Cottage Estate, at Cabramatta, near Liverpool, now in the possession of Thomas Byrne, as tenant, will be prosecuted according to law.
GURNER and ROBBERDS.

THE PUBLIC are CAUTIONED against negotiating the undermentioned CHEQUES, payment having been stopped, viz.:—James Devlin, jun., on Oriental Bank Corporation, in favour of Rail, £4 5s 9d; J. Devlin, jun., favour of Dogherty, £4 18s 8d—dated 19th October. Ryde, 24th October, 1865.

MR. W. KING'S QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY, at the Oddfellows' Hall, Sussex-street, October 30.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR

HENRY JONES, Plasterer.—A Letter for you from England. Mrs. COHEN, Glasgow Hotel, Pitt-st.

IF THIS should meet the eye of JOSEPH DAVISON, Butcher, late of Nelson, New Zealand, please write to GEORGE LEVEY, Dunolly, Victoria.

MR. HARRY ELLIOTT, of Auckland, there is a LETTER for you at the HERALD Office, Sydney.

MRS. M'CLELAND, wife of William M'Cleland, Engineer (late Miss Harriet Charles, of Carnarvon, Wales).—A LETTER from your MOTHER. Apply to E. RICHARDS, Mudgee.

MR. JOHN RAWSON.—This gentleman, the son of EDWARD RAWSON, Esq., of Ash Grove, near Halifax, Yorkshire, England, is earnestly requested by his father to communicate at once with the undersigned, as his concurrence (if living) is necessary to certain contemplated chancery proceedings. Any information as to his death, or last place of residence, should he have left the colony, will be thankfully received by the undersigned, who will pay any reasonable expenses or reward for the same. TEALE and GARRETT, Solicitors, Sydney.

THOMAS SALMON DAVIS, of Carnarvon, Wales.—A LETTER from your mother. Apply to E. RICHARDS, Mudgee.

WILLIAM LLEWELYN RICHARDS, of Carnarvon, Wales, and late of Mudgee, N. S. W.—There is a LETTER for you at Mudgee from your MOTHER, supposed to have gone to Dunedin, New Zealand. Any person will oblige the undersigned for information respecting the above. E. RICHARDS, Mudgee.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE
Directress, Mrs. CHARLES POOLE.
Stage Manager, Mr. C. W. BARRY.
Second Night of the Romantic Drama of the MARBLE HEART!!
CONTINUED SUCCESS of the SPANISH DANCERS.
THIS EVENING (Friday), October 27th.
To commence with the romantic Drama of The MARBLE HEART!!
sustained by the whole of the celebrated Company, concluding with the comic Ballet d'Action of the SPANISH DANCERS,
sustained by the
LEOPOLD FAMILY and FRAULEIN FANNIE,
with new and original Dresses, Dances, Music, &c.
UPPER BOXES, ONE SHILLING.
Dress circle, 5s.; stalls, 3s.; pit, 2s.; gallery, 6d.
Doors open at half-past 7, curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—THE DEAD HEART.

MR. C. W. BARRY'S BENEFIT.—THE DEAD HEART.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
MISS HARRIET GORDON,
First time as "Guillemett," in the new drama.
THIS EVENING (for the first time in the colony) the great drama
A SOLDIER'S FORTUNE.
The performance will conclude with a farce.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The LANCASHIRE BELL RINGERS,
Mrs. W. J. CORDNER,
and
MADAME FLORA HARRIS.
THIS EVENING, October 27th,
and positively the LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Accompanyist.....Mr. J. J. RYALL.
Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Carriages may be ordered at 10 o'clock.
Reserved Seats, 3s; Body of Hall, 2s; Gallery, 1s.
The plan may be seen and seats secured at Messrs. Anderson's Music Warehouse, George-street.
ROBERT OGDEN, Manager.

GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE.—SATURDAY, October 29th.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION,
REMOVED NEXT DOOR,
222, Pitt-street.
☞ NEW PREMISES.
☞ GREAT ATTRACTIONS.
☞ NEW FIGURES.
The CHRISTENING CEREMONY of the FUTURE PRINCE OF WALES.
The ASSASSINATION of PRESIDENT LINCOLN, at FORD'S THEATRE, WASHINGTON.
The DEATH of BURKE the EXPLORER
CONSTANCE KENT, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.
Admission, one shilling; children, half-price.
OPEN from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

SINGING CLASS for MEN Only.—LESSON, THIS EVENING, at the Temperance Hall, at half-past 7.
C. CHIZLETT.

HERR SIPP, Professor of Music, having resolved to reside in Sydney, gives NOTICE that he has REMOVED to No. 1, Richmond-terrace, in the Domain. Can be consulted personally, as to terms, daily, from 2 to 3 o'clock p.m., or by letter addressed as above.

BAZAAR! BAZAAR!! BAZAAR!!!—The Grand ANNUAL BAZAAR in aid of the funds of the House of the Good Shepherd, will be opened in the George-street Markets, on MONDAY, the 6th November, and will continue during the week.
Donations of articles for sale at this Bazaar will be thankfully received at the House of the Good Shepherd.

CRICKET.—CUMBERLAND v. VICTORIA.—The following members of the Cumberland are requested to meet on Ground, at Haymarket, at 2 o'clock sharp, on SATURDAY, 28th instant:—Messrs. Blake, Kinsela, Henson, Aldwell, Dowsett, Thompson, Watson, Henman, Jones, De Courcy, Seale, with Thomas, Pidgeon, Morgan, Paterson, emergency. CHAS. J. PATESON, Honorary Secretary C. C. C.

CRICKET.—NATIONAL CLUB v. WARWICK.—1st Eleven, Domain, 1 o'clock sharp:—Blanchard, Comstick, Hewitt, Howell, C. Jones, Kellick, Newcombe, Oliver, Park, Readett, Sheridan.
2nd Eleven.—National 2nd Eleven v. Orwell 1st Eleven; meet corner of King-street at 1 o'clock:—Aylward, Andrews, Clark, Cornelius, Driver, Gregory, A. Jones, Pearson, L. Park, Neale, Newcombe, C. Gregory, and A. Manton.
A. L. PARK, Hon. Secretary.

CRICKET.—WARWICK v. NATIONAL.—The following members of the Warwick Club will meet in the Outer Domain, TO-MORROW, 28th instant, at half-past 1:—Messrs. J. Brown, W. Caffyn, Chandler, Kellick, Cutley, Payne, Pratt, Sheridan, Tait, Waddy, Yeomans; emergencies—H. Martyn. W. CLARK, Hon. Secretary.

NEWTOWN CRICKET CLUB.—Albert v. Newtown, on Albert Ground. The following eleven meet at corner of King and George streets, at 1 p.m.:—Messrs. Crane, S. Jones, W. Jones, Hannighan, Kemp, Copp, Smidmore, Galvin, Hughes, Wardrop, and Day. Albert v. Newtown, second elevens, Newtown Ground:—Messrs. Clarkson, Toogood, J. Rogers, R. Rogers, Chisholm, J. Galvin, Ross, Dawes, Raper, C. Jones, Johnson; emergencies—Woods and Newell. T. DAY, Hon. Secretary.

ALBERT CRICKET CLUB.—The following members are requested to attend TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 1 o'clock, as under mentioned:—
First Eleven v. Newtown, on Albert Ground:—Curtis, Blair, D'Arcy, Foulis, Goddard, Gordon, Lawrence, Morris, Rowley, Stack, and Thomson.
Second Eleven v. Newtown second, at Newtown.—Anderson, Armitage, Aldis, Coates, Dixon, Flood, Love, Meares, Sly, Thomson, J. Vivian, and Keddick 12th.
Third Eleven v. Civil and Military second, at Civil and Military ground:—Deane, Durham, Fotheringham, E. Gordon, Garrick, C. Goddard, Iceton, Ilidge, Jones, Stubbin, Walker; emergencies, Cohen and G. Sly.
J. CALVERT, Hon. Secretary A.C.C.

NOTICE.—Miss STEPHANS if your GOODS and CHATTELS left on my premises are not removed in four days from this date, I will store the same at your risk and expense.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, 41, Goulburn-street.
October 26.

EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES, Shells, &c., from S. S. Islands.
The proceeds to be divided between the Missions connected with the Islands.
This Exhibition will open at the "Diocesan Book Repository," Phillip-street, on TUESDAY next, the 31st October, at 1 p.m.
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS the admission will be 2s 6d, and the exhibition will be open from 1 till 6 p.m.
The band of the Curagoa will play from 2 till 5 on these days.
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS the admission will be 1s, and the Exhibition will be open from 11 o'clock till 5.

MONEY.—£50 to £500, on Freehold Security or Certificates. HICHENS GEDYE, 448, George-street.

£50 TO £3000 to LEND, on reasonable terms. C. H. ROOKE, 324, George-street.

FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The Churchwardens and Committee of the Free Church of England (established July 19th, 1864) beg respectfully to inform the public that the Rev W. FRANCIS XAVIER BAILEY, LL.D., is in no way connected with the above Church. F. P. AGNEW, Minister.
October 26th, 1865.

CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Services connected with the above society will be held in the Congregational Church, Pitt-street, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY next.
On MONDAY, at 7 o'clock, the annual meeting will take place when the Revs. J. Graham, J. G. Fraser, M.A., J. Fraser, S. Humphreys, S. M. Creagh, A. Brown, M.A., J. E. Vetch, B.A., and other gentlemen will deliver addresses.
On WEDNESDAY, at 7 o'clock, the United Communion Service will be held. The Rev. J. Graham will preside.
Preparatory sermons will be preached in the various Congregational Churches, next Sunday.
ROBERT GARRETT, } Honorary
SAMUEL C. KENT. } Secretaries.

BOCK. BOCK. BOCK.—Wangenheim's Hotel, 13 Jamison-street.
Table d'Hôte, 1 o'clock, TO-DAY.
Sauerkraut and smoked beef.

EVERY EVENING,
Iced mai trank
Ditto nacht lamper, and
Ditto knikkerbeine.

CAFE DE PARIS, King-street.—CURRY a l'Indien, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock.

DRESSMAKING.—Miss DICKIE, 74, Elizabeth-st., 1 door from Hunter-st. Vacancies for apprentices.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street.
EXPRESS VAN for BATHURST, on SATURDAY.
" " GOULBURN,
" " YASS and YOUNG, on MONDAY.
TEAMS wanted for BATHURST—sugar and rice.

JOHN GRIBBEN, old established Veterinary and Horse Shoeing Establishment, Elizabeth-street North.

LAW, SOMNER, and CO., Wholesale and Retail Seedsmen, 260, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's.

MRS. IRELAND having taken the LADIES' CORPORATION BATHS, wishes to inform her friends and the public, and hopes by civility and cleanliness to share their patronage.

NEWTOWN.—Dr. BARKER has resumed Practice at Windsor-terrace, close to the Railway Station.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—F. COOPER, Dyer, Scourer, &c., to 285, Elizabeth-st., next Dr. Fullerton.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents for Singer and Co.'s unrivalled Lock-stitch Sewing Machines, Importers of Kerosene Oil, &c., have removed to 307, George-street.

REMOVAL.—FRANCK, BROTHERS, and CO., from Macquarie-place, to Stores opposite Oriental Bank, lately occupied by Messrs. M. Baar and Co.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUND, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to negotiate MARINE INSURANCES on Hulls and Merchandise for Hokitika and the Grey River. JAMES ANDERSON, Insurance Broker, Office, 325, George-street.

WRIGHT, BARBER, and CO., General Carriers, 561, Brickfield-hill. Branch offices, Penrith and Picton.

W. HOWES, Tailor. Best material and fit at lowest charges. Pitt-st., nearly opposite School of Arts.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD, for the recovery of a brown and white Newfoundland Slut PUP, lost from 84, Bathurst-street.

LOST a fortnight ago, Redfern or Waterloo, a PURSE and RING with name. PIERCE, Stanley-street.

LOST, a small Poodle D

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past 3 o'clock.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked the Colonial Secretary,—"When the following return, moved for and carried last session, will be laid on the table of this House—1. The number of prisoners, with their names and offences, liberated previous to the expiry of their sentences within the last twelve months. 2. The number of applications, within the same period, that have been made to the Executive Government, praying for the release of prisoners, with the names and offences of said prisoners. 3. The grounds upon which such applications were based. 4. The trade, profession, or occupation, previous to conviction, of all prisoners so released during the last year. 5. The number of applications of this description refused by the Government during the same period. 6. The names of the prisoners, and their offences, whose applications were thus refused, also the trade or profession followed by those prisoners previous to conviction. 7. In every case of any prisoner being liberated before the expiry of sentence, was such liberation recommended by the Judge who tried the case?"

Mr. COWPER, in reply, said the return would be laid upon the table of the House on Tuesday next.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked the Colonial Secretary, "1. Is it true that Solomon Cohen, convicted of perjury and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, has been released from prison? 2. How long has Solomon Cohen been in gaol? 3. What were the reasons which led to his release? 4. Was the Judge who tried the case in favour of Solomon Cohen's liberation? 5. Is it the intention of the Government to release the Rev. Thomas Boyd Watt, convicted of perjury and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, three years of which he has already suffered? 6. Is it true that the prisoner Gannon, found guilty of personation at an election and sentenced to pay a fine of £50, but imprisoned on non-payment of said fine, has been released? 7. If so, what were the reasons which led to said release? 8. Was the £50 fine inflicted upon Gannon paid before he was liberated? 9. Is it the intention of the Government to liberate Edward White, found guilty of personation at an election and sentenced to two years' hard labour in gaol, six months of which he has already suffered?"

Mr. COWPER in reply said, 1. Yes. 2. He served one-half the sentence in gaol. 3 and 4. The Judge who tried the case (the late Mr. Justice Milford) before his death expressed himself in favour of a remission of the sentence, and the late Mr. Justice Wise concurred in the opinion. 5. He (Mr. Cowper) was unable to say what might be his Excellency's decision in a particular case with regard to remission. 6 and 7. He was imprisoned for contempt of a Judge who reported that he considered the contempt would be sufficiently punished by the imprisonment, and at the end of the period he was released. 8. No. 9. The same reply as to No. 5.

Mr. EAGAR asked the Secretary for Public Works,—"Whether any test has been applied to ascertain the tenacity of the railway iron, imported from England, for the construction of the permanent way; if so, at what time or times, and under whose authority?"

Mr. SMART replied that a test was applied by Mr. Scott, under the authority of Mr Secretary Holroyd.

Mr. MACPHERSON asked the Minister acting for the Colonial Treasurer—"1. What amount of Church and School Land funds have been invested in Government Debentures? 2. On what date or dates they were so invested; and at what rates, that is, above or below par? 3. What was the market value of Government Debentures at the time or times of such investments?

Mr. SMART replied: 1. The amount of Church and School Land funds invested in Government Debentures was £11,904. 2. Invested on the 12th October instant, at 4 per cent. discount. 3. The market value of debentures at the time was about 96 per cent.; but no sales had taken place some time previously.

PAPERS.

Mr. COWPER laid upon the table Rules of Court agreed to by the Judges.

Mr. ARNOLD laid upon the table copy of additional regulations for carrying into effect the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861; a return of lands dedicated to religious and public purposes since last return; and a copy of proclamation in reference to public lands in second-class settled districts.

It was ordered that the documents be printed.

PETITIONS.

The following petitions were presented and received:—By Mr. FORLONGE, from Mr. Phillips, of Orange, praying for the favourable consideration of certain matters in connection with a new industry in that locality. By Mr. BUCHANAN, from Samuel Kentish, praying that he might be heard at the bar of the House in reference to his dismissal from the public service.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

On the SPEAKER reading a report that the Clerk of the House had been summoned to attend as a witness in re Holt v. Scott, leave was given to that officer to attend.

FINANCE MINUTE.

Mr. EAGAR moved, "That there be laid upon the table of this House, a copy of the Treasury Minute dated 2nd February last, and of the several documents mentioned therein,—setting forth a general view of the financial position and engagements of the colony during the year 1865." The hon. member explained that on retiring from office as Colonial Treasurer his last official act had been to prepare an elaborate statement of the position of the finances and of the prospects of the country for 1865, having then in view the fact that a great part of our financial difficulties had arisen from the circumstance that successive Treasurers were but imperfectly acquainted with the public finances. Mr. Smart, he believed on taking the department of the Treasury from Mr. Weekes, received a statement of the affairs which was not in accordance with affairs as they actually existed; and when he (Mr. Eagar) took the office of Treasurer, the state of affairs was not in the first instance properly represented to him. The two auditors had in effect to go over the duty of investigation a second time to make important corrections. He had then on quitting office thought it only right and proper to prepare with care and deliberation a statement of our financial position, and he did so with a view to making it a matter of public record by calling for its production in Parliament. In now moving for this statement he had taken the earliest opportunity he had had of carrying out that intention. It would form a valuable portion of the financial records of the colony.

Mr. PIDDINGTON seconded the motion.

Mr. BUCHANAN said there was no guarantee that we should not again have a false statement. It was a serious thing for the country that no statement coming from the Treasury could be relied upon, and the assertions of the mover cast a grievous stigma upon public men in the country, and must shake the confidence of the people in those who had charge of this department.

Mr. PIDDINGTON thought the hon. member for East Macquarie had fallen into a mistake in supposing that any Treasurer had sanctioned erroneous statements. The allusion made by the hon. member for West Sydney was to the custom followed on the succession of one Treasurer after another for auditors to go into the public accounts, and by the publication of their investigations satisfy both the retiring and incoming Treasurer. It was an investigation of that kind that the hon. member referred to. ["Hear, hear," from Mr. Eagar.] There was no doubt an error in the accounts as they were first arrived at by the two gentlemen who made the investigation alluded to, but he apprehended it was one of account only, and not an intentional misrepresentation. It might have been an error in description or classification. In the *Herald* he found some statement of the funds at the credit of the various accounts at the time when Mr. Smart left the Treasury—when by the application of the magic exercised by the Colonial Secretary that gentleman was so suddenly transformed into Minister for Works. They had not heard any reason why this change had been made, but made it had been, and an investigation had taken place in consequence of another Treasurer taking office. The result of that investigation appeared in the *Herald* of to-day. Referring to that account, he found that the sum of £20,184 stood at the credit of the Church and School estates. In reply to the question put this afternoon by the hon. member for Central Cumberland, the hon. Secretary for Works had expressed utter ignorance of what amount stood at the credit of these estates; and yet here it was in print published in a daily newspaper, and under the eyes of everybody. There might be something in the fact that the hon. gentleman was no longer Treasurer, and consequently no longer able to discover what was known to every person walking George-street. But though there were £20,000, on paper, to the credit of these estates, there was actually not one shilling in cash to meet it. The hon. gentleman was not able to see this, as he had a difficulty in seeing the difference between cash and the security for money. By his answer to-day, it appeared that out of the £20,000, nearly £12,000 had been invested in Government debentures. These were not cash, and there might even be a difficulty in the way of converting them into cash; but then there was a balance to be accounted for. Where was it? Not in debentures—certainly not in cash, for the account was overdrawn. He should like to know then what had become of it. Did it exist in cash, in Treasury, or only in imagination? He believed that it existed only a misty shadow, floating through the ideas of the hon. the Treasurer as a something that was to be drawn upon when found. Then again, there was £50,000 of trust moneys to be accounted for, but was there a shilling of them producible? Was there one penny of these moneys in the banks, or in the Treasury, or anywhere else? The fact was that it had been used to pay the salaries and other claims made upon the Government. This had been the case for many months past, and it was unfortunate that the gentleman who had just left the office of Treasurer should talk of this being available in cash when not a farthing was forthcoming. He was glad the papers had been moved for, as they would show his hon. friend's view of the probable financial state of the colony for this year. There was now, he believed, an overdraft against the colony of £491,000; but when the investigation took place on his hon. friend's (Mr. Eagar) leaving office, the overdraft amounted to only £391,000. So that from February last, when this examination was made, to October, the overdraft had been increased by £100,000. Now, that was a pretty state of affairs to congratulate the country upon. The account published to-day showed that there was an overdraft at the Bank of New South Wales in Sydney of £33,900; and in the branch of that bank in London of £93,000;—making altogether an overdraft on this bank of £127,000. Then again there was a cash overdraft upon the Oriental Bank of £306,394. Now, although the Government had transmitted to the Oriental Bank in London debentures to the amount of £1,180,000, there would be available to them out of this only the miserable sum of about £180,000. This was shown in the following way:—There was first the cash overdraft of £206,294; then there was outstanding credits amounting to £374,000 more; after these came interest and pensions to the amount of an additional £120,000; and, lastly, there were debentures to be taken up on the 1st of January next, for which £300,000 more would be required. These sums together amounted to somewhere about a million sterling, leaving to the Government out of the debentures now in the hands of the Oriental Bank the miserable balance of £180,000. The greater part of these debentures had not been sold, and as only a small amount had to be parted with at 90, it was to be feared that even a further reduction would have to be submitted to, if so large an amount as a million were forced into the market. He trusted that this statement would be examined by hon. members, as they would be able to gather from it for themselves a pretty accurate idea of the real position of the colony.

The motion was then put and carried.

WEEKLY BANK BALANCES.

Mr. EAGAR moved, "That there be laid upon the table of this House, a detailed statement, showing:—1. The weekly progressive balance of the general account of the Government in the Bank of New South Wales, commencing with the balance on the 2nd day of January last past, and specifying in the case of each weekly balance, the amount included therein under the heads of 'Loans' Fund,' 'Scab in Sheep Fund,' 'Church and School Fund,' and 'Lodgments.' 2. The weekly progressive balance of the Suspense Fund in the Bank of New South Wales. 3. The weekly progressive balance of the Superannuation Fund account in the Bank of New South Wales." He said that the accounts of Government moneys kept in the Bank of New South Wales were kept under three heads:—The General Account, the Suspense Fund, and the Superannuation Fund. The first of these showed not merely the amounts received from revenue proper, but included also the Loan, the Scab in Sheep, the Church and School, and a number of miscellaneous funds coming under the term of Lodgments. Thus the general account of the Government contained more than the mere revenue or public income of the country. Now, his object in moving for this return was, to show that the late Treasurer, Mr. Smart, having commenced office with an overdraft at the bank, had continued with it up to the present day. He thought when this return was produced it would be seen that the account had been continually overdrawn from January last until now; and he wished the House also to know that this over-draft existed after absorbing the whole funds included under each head. It would appear that the overdraft on the lodgment account was £18,210, but in point of fact the actual overdraft was £260,000, the state of the case being that not only were the lodgments under the head of revenue absorbed, but also those made under the other funds included in those accounts. He hesitated not to say that at no time since January last had the Government been able to overtake this overdraft; and he thought this would be a most damaging proof of the inefficiency of the financial projects of the Administration. He should not dwell upon this, as any remarks he might have to make would come better when the Treasurer made his financial statement; and he now moved for these returns in order that hon. members might have in their hands a sure guide by which to check statements that might be made in the course of the financial debate by members on either side of the House.

Mr. SMART said there would be no objection to the production of these returns, and he might as well now inform the House that he had really been unable to reduce the enormous overdraft that he found when he came into office. He then found the Government account in the Bank of New South Wales overdrawn by some £85,000 or £90,000, including these very funds that had been alluded to by the hon. member for Sydney West. He had not since then been able to reduce this very materially, although he had tried all manner of stratagems and every possible means of economy that suggested themselves. With all this, he could not reduce the overdraft to less than some £45,000 or £50,000; and this reduction he attributed to the increased taxation granted by the House last session. Though the overdraft was still heavy, it was considerably less than it had been when he took office.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said that one of the stratagems that the hon. gentleman had resorted to ought to be explained to the House. It was this:—Last session the Parliament had thought proper to vote a sum of £35,000 for expenditure on the minor roads of the colony, but this appropriation had been so far interfered with that not one shilling of the money had been distributed. Country members would, no doubt, bear him out in this statement. And this was the kind of thing that the hon. gentleman called economy—interfering with the vested interests of the country by stopping the repair of the minor roads. With regard to the electorate of the Hawkesbury, he made repeated applications for the money voted for that district, and on every occasion had been met with all manner of excuses. In company with his hon. colleague, he had even gone to the length of writing a letter to the Government, mentioning the number of the roads in the electorate they had the honour to represent, for the repairing and improvement of which appropriations had been made by that House. He had gone so far as that—but even with the assistance of the hon. gentleman who now filled the responsible position of Postmaster-General, he had been unable to get a penny of the money which had been appropriated for those roads. He could not but think that the hon. member (Mr. Smart) had been much to blame for not having expended that money, as appropriated by the House. [Mr. SMART: I had nothing to do with it.—Laughter.] He thought that the hon. member, as Treasurer, had a great deal to do with it. (Hear.) He was one, at least, of the valuable links of that golden chain which was at present suspended over them. As Colonial Treasurer, it was his place to find the money. He hoped the honorable member did not intend to carry with him into his new office the notion that answers of that sort would be satisfactory to the House. If he did he would, as he (Mr. Piddington) believed, very soon find out his mistake. (Laughter.) He had felt it his duty to make these remarks, his constituents having suffered from the non-appropriation to which reference had been made.

Mr. MACPHERSON did not know the exact rule on which the Government must be supposed to have acted; whether in the expenditure on roads regard had been had by them to the exigency of particular cases, or whether they had suffered themselves to be influenced by the pertinacity of the members who applied. All he knew was, that in some cases the money voted had been expended, and in other cases that it had been withheld. If some other hon. member did not take the matter up he should, under the circumstances, feel himself bound to move for a return showing, in regard to those roads for which appropriations had been voted, in what cases the money had been distributed, and in what cases it had not.

Mr. BUCHANAN said he had waited to see whether any member of the Government would rise and make a reply to the strong and clear statements which had been made by hon. members on the opposition side of the House. It would seem, however, as if they had no answer to offer, or else were disposed to treat the House with contempt. He thought it very strange that money which had been voted by that House for certain specific and highly desirable objects should not have been duly distributed. He had himself gone to the Government offices on the same errand as the hon. member for the Hawkesbury, and had been shuffled with in the same way as had been complained of. He wished to ask the House how long they were going to tolerate such a Government? (Laughter.) They had lost Mr. Robertson (who had been the chief stay and prop of the Government), and now there was nothing left of the Government but a stinking, rotten carcase, the effluvium of which was disagreeable to everybody, and which they ought therefore to put away out of sight as soon as possible. (Laughter.) How had this Government met the very serious charge of having neglected that improvement of the roads which had been directly ordered by the House? They had not answered the charge at all, and one of them, the Treasurer, even seemed to plume himself upon the trick, or "stratagem," as he called it, of having disobeyed the House in the matter. How long were they to endure such a Government? How long would it happen that such a Government could be followed and sustained by members of that House? The system of ministerial despotism which now existed was one which would greatly redound to the disgrace of the country if they did not do away with it as early as possible.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past 4 o'clock until to-morrow, Friday, at 3 o'clock.

DARLING DOWNS.—The Ashford correspondent of the *Warwick Argus* (21st instant) says:—On Sunday, the 2nd instant, towards evening, we had the tail of a thunderstorm, accompanied by a slight shower. All Monday and on Tuesday forenoon there was every appearance of a heavy fall of rain, but I am sorry to say that our share of it was limited to some showers which scarcely penetrated the surface of the ground; even this has been of great benefit to the young grass. The frost seems to have disappeared, and it is hoped we shall not have a return of it this season. On the Fraser's Creek run lambing down is progressing most favourably. Last year a large proportion of ewes were crossed by Negretti rams, and there is every appearance of the produce turning, in number and quality, all that could be wished. I may mention that the clip of the German rams on the above run, shora a few days ago, averaged slightly over 17lbs. weight to each fleece.

ANOTHER GOLD-FIELD.—A correspondent of the *Bathurst Times* states that gold has been found at Reedy Creek, near Mr. Chesher's. He is unable to furnish us with any particulars from his own personal knowledge, but says he hears the place is a poor man's diggings. The spot is about thirty miles from Bathurst, and fifteen miles from Mulgunnia. We are not in a position to vouch for the authenticity of the report, therefore the information must be taken for what it is worth.

GOOD HAUL OF FISH.—Mr. D. Davis, of Cooma-street, was particularly fortunate in a fishing excursion made to the Murrumbidgee a day or two since. He succeeded in catching upwards of forty splendid fish, averaging from four to five pounds weight. These, with five brace of pigeons, amply repaid him for a night spent on the river's bank at this propitious season for "camping out." The take of fish is the more extraordinary, as the drought has brought the waters of the Murrumbidgee to a low ebb, and fishermen generally were waiting for a "freah" before commencing operations.—*Goulburn Argus.*

SERIOUS LOSS OF CATTLE.—The Yesterfield correspondent of the *Clarence and Richmond Examiner* is credibly informed that Mr. Robert Clay, of Yesterfield, recently dispatched to the Clarence for leading, two teams, of twelve bullocks each, sixteen of which died on the road. Twelve of the number had recently been inoculated for pleuro-pneumonia.

JOHN CLARE, THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE PEASANT POET.

(*From Mr. FREDERICK MARTIN'S Biography. Macmillan. London and Cambridge.*)

NO MAN, we hold, has any right to tell us a sad story—a fiction, the perusal of which shall leave upon our minds an unpleasant impression, or which, as the phrase goes, does not "end well;" but, on the other hand, when the tale is a true one, we are wrong to stop our ears, and refuse to listen upon the ground that we have sufficient sorrows of our own. The true history of the life of any man is always instructive to his fellows, even though it were that of a Northamptonshire peasant; but when that peasant happens also to be a genuine poet, singing truthfully of Nature, better than Bloomfield, if not so well as Burns, and making his voice heard through the length and breadth of the land, it is well that we should learn something about him, though he lived a life of abject toil, and ended his days in a pauper lunatic asylum.

Mr. Frederick Martin has presented to us the biography of such a man in his "Life of John Clare;" and a most interesting though painful book it is. Not only does the central figure in this life-picture—the poet himself—ow without bread and cheese, and far less meat, and standing on the threshold of the workhouse, and now again the honoured guest of London society, with Rossini setting his verses to music, and Vestris reciting them in the national theatre, fascinate us with his joys and woes, but the accessories and incidental occurrences are of themselves noteworthy; nor do we remember having read a biography more typical of a class which comprehends many millions of our fellow-countrymen—namely, the Field Labourer.

On the 13th of July, 1793, John Clare was born at a village called Helpston, half-way between Stamford and Peterborough, on the borders of the Lincolnshire Fens. All the country round is in the hands of half-a-dozen noble families, while the bulk of the people live little better than when the Romans built their *Durobrivæ* in those parts—crowded together in mean hovels of mud. In the fourth part of such a hovel lived the father and mother of John, old Parker Clare and his wife. The origin of this family was shameful as well as mean, for this Parker was the illegitimate son of a vagabond Irishman, who, some thirty years before, had taken the post of parish schoolmaster for a little time, and then tramped away nobody knew whither. The forsaken mother soon went to the workhouse. The son grew up wretchedly poor and weakly, and at eighteen married one Anne Stimson, living in a neighbouring village. Seven months after, his wife was prematurely delivered of twins, a girl and a boy. Twins! where there was not food even for the parents! But the girl died in early infancy; the boy survived to be John Clare the poet.

What a spot had this singer for his birthplace! A low dark hut, shared by strangers, and set in a gloomy plain, covered with stagnant pools, and overhung by mists. Yet out of these elements the boy soon learned to extract something beautiful. "Though but in poor health, the parents were never able to keep little John at home. He trotted the live-long day among the meadows and fields, watching the growth of herbs and flowers, the chirping of insects, the singing of birds, and the rustling of leaves in the air. One day, when still very young, the sight of the distant horizon, more than usually defined in sharp outline, brought on a train of contemplation. A wild yearning to see what was to be seen yonder, where the sky was touching the earth, took hold of him, and he resolved to explore the distant, unknown region. He could not sleep a wink all night for eager expectation, and, at the dawn of the day the next morning, started on his journey without saying a word to either father or mother. It was a hot day in June, the air close and sultry, with gossamer mists hanging thick over the stagnant pools and lakes. The little fellow set out without food on his long trip, fearful of being retained by his watchful parents. Onward he trotted, mile after mile, towards where the horizon seemed nearest; and it was a long while before he found that the sky receded the farther he went. At last he sank down from sheer exhaustion, hungry and thirsty, and utterly perplexed as to where he should go. Some labourers in the fields, commiserating the forlorn little wanderer, gave him a crust of bread, and started him on his home journey. It was late at night when he returned to Helpston, where he found his parents in the greatest anxiety, and he had to endure a severe punishment for his romantic excursion. Little John Clare did not mind the beating, but a long while after felt sad and sore at heart to have been unable to find the hoped-for country where heaven met earth."

Prudent bachelors of the upper classes profess to wonder why poor folks are so improvident as to marry; they do not consider that these unfortunates, who lay no claim to being philosophers, have no other pleasure but love. Potatoes and water porridge, which constituted the ordinary fare of the persons in the Clares' rank of life, could scarcely afford much gratification of the palate; and though wheaten bread and pork were sometimes indulged in on a Sunday, it did not happen every week. Of books, they had none; but very much to the father's credit, he managed, by the greatest privations on his own part, to send his little son to an infant school. His extreme poverty becoming, however, more and more abject, he was compelled to put John to hard work at an earlier age even than usual in country places. He was sent out to thrash before twelve years old, with a small flail that had been made on purpose to suit his feeble arms; and though totally unfitted for such employment, or for the plough, in following which along the ill-drained fields he caught tertiary ague, yet he was able to perform his task, and even do a little extra work whereby he earned a few pence for educational purposes. For above all things, little John would be a scholar. He put himself to school for five evenings in the week at Glinton, and learned to read, although certainly not to spell.

About this time Clare was very nearly becoming a lawyer's clerk. A paternal uncle of his was footman to a lawyer at Wisbeach, and had persuaded his master to make trial of his nephew in the office; but when little John made his appearance in that civilised city in a pair of breeches made out of a dress of his mother's, and a waistcoat from her shawl, the whole surmounted with an old white tie, and finished at the extremities with black woollen gloves, the great man revoked his promise, and declined to receive such a portent in any capacity whatever. A great writer has informed us that the worst thing which poverty can do us is to make us ridiculous, and certainly among its other ill turns it worked that evil with John Clare again and again.

After a short time at carting manure, John hired himself as potboy and hostler to Mr. Francis Gregory, of the Blue Bell, who seems to have been the very flower of beerhouse keepers. He treated the pale little boy more like a son than a servant, and gave him light work and plenty of leisure. And now the characteristic part of Clare's nature began to develope itself. As soon as he found himself to some extent his own master, he began to lead a sort of hermit's life. "He took long strolls into the woods, along the meres, and to other lonely places, and got into the habit of remaining whole hours at some favourite spot, lying flat on the ground with his face towards the sky. The flickering shadows of the sun; the rustling of the leaves on the trees; the sailing of the fitful clouds over the horizon, and the golden blaze of the sky at morn and eventide, were to him spectacles of which his eye never tired, with which his heart never got satiated." At this period, too, being of the ripe age of fifteen years, he fell in love. The lady of his affections was the child of one Joyce, a well-to-do farmer of the neighbourhood, who was naturally displeased at his daughter having any communication with a "beggar boy," and put a stop to it after about six months. But it was altogether innocent and childlike. Mute to all others, the young poet told her "how he loved the trees and flowers, and the singing nightingales, and the lark rising into the skies, and the humming insects, and the sailing clouds, and all the grand and beautiful works of Nature; but he never told her that he thought her more beautiful than aught else in God's great world." And yet, with the exception of a few verses addressed to Patty, his future wife, the whole of Clare's love-poetry came to be a worship of Mary Joyce; and though he wrote no verses as yet, he cut her name on stones, and trees, and walls, and it was carved so deep in his own heart that nothing but death erased it. Moreover, though many wooed her, Mary herself—it may be for the sake of her boy lover—died unmarried.

But at this time took place a more important event to the world than John Clare's falling in love—namely, his falling in with Thomson's "Seasons." One morning, while tending his master's cattle, a farmer's son showed him a copy of it, whereat he got excited above measure. The brutish possessor refused to lend him it: it was a trumpery book, he said, and could be bought for eighteenpence, and he did not see why people who wanted it should not buy it. Eighteenpence was not a large sum to him, as it was to little John. John had only sixpence, nor had his father the required shilling to advance him; but his good mother managed to scrape together sevenpence, and the other five pennies were procured on loan from divers visitants at the Blue Bell; and John waited with eagerness for the next Sunday, that he might have a day's leisure to ride over to Stamford and procure the precious volume. It is right that the well-to-do should hear occasionally how dear and difficult of acquisition by the very poor are the leisure which they hold so lightly, and the money which they spend so freely; how ignorant, too, of the commonest things such folks may be. Clare actually did not know that this book was not procurable at Stamford, nor anywhere else, upon a Sunday. He started before dawn, and remained three hours opposite the bookseller's shop, expecting it to open, which of course it did not do. How, then, was he to get the book, since all week-days were work-days? He had to negotiate another loan of twopence, and out of that to pay another boy one penny for doing his work—which was that of "minding" the horses while at pasture—and one penny for "keeping his secret." Again he sat before the closed shutters of the bookseller's shop, being about an hour and a half too early. At last, there was a noise inside the house, a rattling of keys and drawing of bolts. The bookseller slowly opened his door, and was immensely astonished to see a little country lad, thin and haggard, with wild gleaming eyes, rush at him with a demand for Thomson's "Seasons." Was there ever such a customer seen at Stamford? The good bookseller was not accustomed to excitement, for the old ladies who dealt at his shop bought their hymn books and manuals of devotion without any manifestations of impatience; and even the young ones, though they asked for Aphra Behn's novels in a whisper, came in very quietly and demurely. Who, then, was this queer, haggard-looking country boy, who could not wait for Thomson's "Seasons" till after breakfast, but was hovering about the shop like a thief? The good bookseller questioned him a little, but did not gain much satisfactory information. That his little customer was servant at the Blue Bell; had hired himself to Master Gregory for a year; had a father and mother maintained by the parish; and had seen Thomson's "Seasons" in the hands of a farmer's boy; that was all the bookseller could get at; and, indeed, there was nothing more to tell. However, the Stamford shopkeeper was a man of compassion, and seeing the wan little creature before him, resolved upon a tremendous sacrifice. So he told Clare that he would let him have Thomson's "Seasons" for one shilling; "You may keep the sixpence, my boy," he exclaimed, with a lofty wave of the hand. John Clare heard nothing, saw nothing; he snatched up his book, and ran away eastward as fast as his legs would carry him. "A queer customer," said the shopkeeper, finishing to take down his shutters.

The sun had risen in all his glory when John Clare was trotting back from Stamford to Helpston. Every now and then he paused to have a peep in his book. This went on for a mile or two, after which he could contain himself no longer. He was just passing along the wall of the splendid park surrounding Burleigh Hall, the trees of which, filled with melodious singers, overhung the road. The village of Barnack in front looked dull and dreary; but the park at the side was sweet and inviting. With one jump, John was over the wall, nestling like a bird, among some thick shrubs in the hedge; and then and there he read through Thomson's "Seasons;" read the book through twice over, from beginning to end. And the larks and linnets kept singing more and more beautifully; and the golden sun rose higher and higher on the horizon, illuminating the landscape with a flood of light, a thousandfold reflected in the green trees and the blue waters of the lake. John Clare thought he had never seen the world so exquisitely beautiful; he thought he had never before felt so thoroughly happy in his life. He did not know how to give vent to his happiness; singing would not do it, nor even crying. But he had a pencil in his pocket and a bit of crumpled paper, and unconscious almost of what he was doing, with a sort of instinctive movement, he began to write—began to write poetry. The verses thus composed were subsequently printed, under the title of "The Morning Walk," though what Clare actually wrote on his crumpled bit of paper was probably very imperfect in form, and not fit to be seen till thrice distilled in the crucible of his future "able editor."

Clare's engagement at the "Blue Bell" having come to an end, various professions, such as stone-cutter and cobbler, suggested themselves; but the one which took John's fancy most was that of an under-gardener at Burleigh Park, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter. It was not a good place as regarded pay, which was but "eight shillings a week and find himself," and in every other light it was a bad place. The head-gardener, an habitual drunkard, used to lock his apprentices up all night, to prevent their stealing the fruit; but he gave them plenty of opportunities of frequenting the public-house, and of these they took advantage. It was at Burleigh that John Clare became for the first time dissipated. But dissipation was not very pleasing to him, for we find him running home before the first year of his apprenticeship was up, and at home he remained—a farm labourer once again. He now invariably spent his evenings in writing poetry, a great quantity of which, written upon scraps of whitey-brown paper, he soon accumulated at the bottom of an old cupboard in his bedroom. He was timid about confessing to this occupation, on account of the entire want of sympathy in his friends and relatives. It sometimes happened, on a Sunday, that he would take a walk through the fields, in company with his father and mother, or a neighbour; and, seeing something particularly beautiful, an early rose, or little insect, or the many-hued sky, John Clare would break forth into ecstacies, declaiming, in his own enthusiastic way, on what he deemed the marvellous things upon this marvellous earth. His voice rose; his eye sparkled; his heart bounded within him in intense love and admiration of this grand, this incomprehensible, this ever-wonderful realm of the Creator which men call the world. But whencver his companions happened to listen to this involuntary outburst of enthusiasm, they broke out in mocking laughter. A rose was to them a rose, and nothing more; and an apple they only valued higher, as something eatable. Parker Clare's whole notion of poetry was confined to the halfpenny ballads hawkers sell at fairs, and it struck him, not unnaturally, that the things being so cheap, it could not be a paying business. Actuated probably by a similar opinion, John's mother, having discovered her son's hoard of verses, put every one of them behind the fire. Upon this, John gave his parents to understand that he was not writing trash, but verses "such as were to be found in books;" and to convince them of it, he read them a few verses which he had just composed. This plan not only signally failed, but they informed him that he had not nearly reached the standard of the halfpenny ballads. Rightly imagining that this preference was for the print rather than for the ideas conveyed, the young poet committed his verses to memory, and pretended to read them out of one of the printed sheets. This time his audience was all applause. "Ah, John, if thou could'st make such like verses, that would do." Mr. and Mrs. Parker Clare were indeed, without knowing it, wonderfully like the critics in the great world.

This praise, though obtained under false pretences was very sweet to John, and moreover, the nefarious practice was useful to him in another way. When his parents laughed at a sentence which he deemed, pathetic, he set himself at once to correct it to a simple style; when they asked him for the explanation of a sentence, he noted it down as obscure; and when an encore was demanded, the slip of song was marked as a success. These successful slips—with which all readers of poetry were soon to be made acquainted—he hid between his bed and the lath and plaster wall. The only approach to a literary adviser he could think of was one Thomas Porter, who lived in a lonely cottage about a mile from Helpston, and one day he mustered up courage to confide his scraps of paper—blue, red, white, and yellow, for they had served the purpose of the baker and the chandler, to begin with—to this rustic critic. Mr. Porter kept them a week, and after much profitless scrutiny, returned them with these awful words: "You don't know grammar, and before you know that, it is impossible that you should write poetry." John, therefore, procured at tremendous sacrifice, a certain pedantic volume called "Lowe's Critical Spelling-book," treating of oxytones and quartacutes, which plunged him into the deepest despondency. For a short time John even took to the militia, so desperate was his case, and for a still briefer period, to living with some gipsies in the neighbourhood; but presently he fell in love with a lass called Patty Turner (his future wife), and then his muse once more revisited him, as was but fitting. He bought, with six months' savings, a manuscript book to write out his best poems in, and contrived to persuade a bookseller at Market-Deeping to print three hundred prospectuses of a book to be called "Original Trifles, by John Clare." If a hundred subscribers could be got for this unpromising work, he was assured that the verses would be published, and in the meantime, to the intense bliss of the author, a specimen poem, a "Sonnet to the Setting Sun," was actually set up in type. As a considerable drawback to his joy, however, John Clare had at the same time to apply to the parish for relief, to save himself from sheer starvation. At this time, when our poet's fortunes were at their lowest ebb, arrived one Mr. Drury, bookseller, from Stamford. He had seen and liked the "Sonnet to the Setting Sun," and he came over to the wretched cottage to see whether there were other poems like it

* It is remarkable how, throughout this narrative, the profession of healing exhibits itself in the true good Samaritan

necessary hundred had as yet declared themselves, and it may be easily imagined how glad was Clare when this gentleman offered to publish a volume of poems at his own risk. Mr. Drury was related to Mr. John Taylor, head of the then eminent publishing house of Taylor and Hessey; and in the end, the London house brought the book out. Such obstacles had intervened in the meantime, however, and so dispirited by them had the poet shown himself, and again so unduly elated by the least sign of their removal, that nothing was told him of how matters were proceeding; so that it almost took Clare's breath away when a good friend of his called Holland—a dissenting minister greatly interested in his affairs—entered his house one morning, and informed him that he was famous. All London was talking of him, he said (which was quite true with respect to its literary circles), and Mr. Gifford had given him a most eulogistic article in the "Quarterly;" but as to this last news, Clare had never so much as heard there was a review of that name. In course of time the fame of the Northamptonshire peasant, as he was described on the title-page of his book, penetrated even into the misty fens. One General Reynardson began the great patronising movement by asking the poet to his house, but gave him nothing except dinner with his footmen. The right honorable Charles William, Viscount Milton, who had in vain before been appealed to upon the poet's behalf, now saw his way to being the protector of humble genius, and also gave him a seat at his servant's table, as well as put his hand into his pocket, and threw a quantity of gold in Clare's lap; while the Marquis of Exeter, not to be outdone by his Whig rivals, the Fitzwilliams, granted him an annuity of fifteen guineas for life. This last piece of true liberality enabled the poor poet to make Patty his wife. So successful were the "Poems of Rural Life" in town, that John received an invitation to visit London, where he no longer dined with gentlemen's servants, but was treated like a man of genius. His clothes, it is true, were not of a fashionable character, nor could the most delicate suggestions of Mr. Taylor induce him to accept others, with the exception of a long great-coat, in which all-concealing garment he dined with many great people, and went to evening-parties of considerable fashion. In particular, Lord Radstock took a mighty fancy to him, and remained his friend for life; and also a Mrs. Emmerson, a literary lady, of good fortune, whose house in Stratford-place was always open to him, and where he afterwards resided for some time. During a second visit to London, after the publication of his "Village Minstrel," with a portrait of the author by Hilton, R.A., and a sketch of his cottage—much idealised—Clare was even still more feted. He met Coleridge, Hazlitt, and Charles Lamb; he was intimate with Thomas Hood; he was flattered by lords and ladies, and even by the great Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street; and he fared sumptuously every day. But consider what a change must his village hut, with its coarse fare, have been to him after all these things; how impossible it was to reconcile them with his real position as a day labourer in the fields; how acutely he felt the loss of all society with which he could exchange an idea; how cruel, in short, it was to lift him up so high, and then to suffer him to sink so low again. He had fame enough, even in the country. Vulgar notoriety-hunters flocked to his poor cottage; blue-stockings, clergymen, schoolmasters, and even a whole boarding-school of young ladies; but they came with no other purpose than to stare. Some of these people treated him with liquor at the neighbouring public-house, but that was the extent of their benefits. He was dismally poor, and almost as crippled with the ague as his father and mother with the rheumatism; and those relatives relied as solely upon him for support as did his wife and family of six. A subscription was got up for him by the strenuous efforts of some excellent men, especially one Dr. Bell, of Stamford,* and kind hearted Allan Cunningham—and reached the sum of four hundred and twenty pounds, the interest of which, added to the bounty of Lord Exeter, produced him forty-five pounds a year. This sum, which would have been wealth to Clare in his former position, would have been little enough under his present circumstances, even had he been able-bodied and good for work. In the summer of 1825, his embarrassments grew to a climax, though personally he lived like a beggar, eating little else than bread and potatoes, and drinking nothing but water. The full extent of his wretchedness he concealed through pride. The reproofs which Mr. Martin scatters with a liberal hand upon the county magnates were not deserved in all cases. Earl Fitz-William, for one, seems never to have understood how really indigent the poet was; for even when at last he caused a comfortable cottage to be built for him, he gave him nothing beyond the old allowance of fifteen pounds a year to keep himself therein. What poor Clare and his family wanted was not so much a roof as daily bread. All the efforts made to raise the sum of two hundred pounds to enable him to take a little farm—which would have been exactly the thing suited to him—failed. His rich and noble patrons could not muster so much money among them for such a purpose. The Marquis of Northampton made, indeed, an appeal to his country on behalf of the Northamptonshire Peasant, but he did not back it with a shilling; he seemed to understand that such a philanthropic work was a very fit one to be undertaken, but his own donation was comprised in an offer to take ten copies of a certain impossible edition of Clare's complete works which he recommended should be published. But the fact was that Clare's books no longer sold. His last and best effort, the "Shepherd's Calendar," fell almost still-born from the Press, for the day of gold-leaved Annuals with steel engravings had set in, and there was no more demand for genuine poetry—songs of the fields and flowers with the dew upon them. We are not by any means inclined to take a sentimental view of social matters, but there is no doubt that the local aristocracy neglected, in Clare's case, one of their few opportunities of showing their usefulness. He may not have been of sufficient mark—although we think he was—for the country to have saved him by a pension and perhaps the country, as represented by the Government, did not know of his needs. But Northamptonshire in the persons of its nobility and gentry—for the clergy did do something for him, and the doctors more—should not have let Clare starve; nay, worse, it suffered him through actual want to lose his wits. This part of the poet's story is almost too sad to tell. Working fifteen and sixteen hours a day during harvest time, and not unfrequently standing up to his knees in mud in the undrained fields, his health gave way before long, and then there was an end of all work. He was confined to his bed for longer than a month, and gaunt poverty now again made its appearance. There were ten persons to be clothed and fed, and no money inc

OFFICIAL ANARCHY IN NEW ZEALAND.

THERE is official anarchy in the Britain of the South. Whatever may be the good fortune of other Ministers, Mr. Cardwell must be singularly constituted if he can "rest and be thankful" after receiving his recent despatches from Governor Grey, together with certain missives which Lord De Grey has no doubt forwarded from Pall Mall to the Colonial Office. If the Colonial Secretary, after reading, marking, and inwardly digesting these documents, does not wake up out of that dozing frame of mind in which he seems to deal with the affairs of New Zealand, and put a little vigour and statesmanship into his despatches, it will be high time that Lord Palmerston contrived to find a Colonial Secretary capable of bringing order out of chaos. For plainly it was chaos and not order that when the last mail left characterized the political life of New Zealand. The double or triple Government had become a quadruple or quintuple Government. The Governor, the General, the Ministry, the Maories, and we suppose the Colonial Secretary, were all striving to act independently. All idea of subordination seems to have come to an end. The General condemned the Minister and the Governor, the Governor and the General were not on speaking terms, the Governor gave no information of what was going on to the Ministers, the General did not communicate with them, and had it not been for the newspapers no one set apparently would have known what the other set were about. In modern colonial history we do not remember to have read of anything at all analogous to this state of affairs. Politics and soldiering had been put into hotch-potch, and had become a "mingled mass, a confused mixture of many ingredients," as the dictionary hath it. The condition of New Zealand politically in the middle of June was a practical *reductio ad absurdum* of the existing system, or rather no system, of government, and we make bold to say that this is mainly the fault of the Colonial Office, which ought to have intervened with a steady, wise, and determined hand at least two years ago.

As it is, all the authorities were in open disagreement. When the two Houses resolved to move the seat of government to Wellington, the Governor marked his sense of that step by remaining in Auckland, near his island paradise, and by fomenting, or at least not checking, the selfish agitation of the Aucklanders for secession. When the troops had captured prisoners whom the Ministry wanted to keep, the Governor took charge of them and let them go, and now he has sent them home. When the Governor and Ministry, agreeing for once, directed General Cameron to undertake military operations with the object of opening the coast between Wanganui and Taranaki, in order that a road might be made and the mail service by land be renewed, General Cameron obeyed, but grumbled, and practically frustrated the policy of the colonial Government by the singular mode in which he carried on the campaign. He crept along the shore, fought only when attacked, "turned" pahs by stealing round them, harassed the troops but did not harass the Maories—the worst lot of Maories in the island, and finally halted and went to Auckland without completing the march to Taranaki. Nor was this all. At the outset he allowed it to be known that he disapproved of the course adopted by the Government. As early as the first week in March somebody said that the war was carried on "for the profit and gratification of the colonists," and the somebody, or "some quarters," to use the phrase of Governor Grey, was thought to be of sufficient importance for him to make a memorandum on the subject, and send it to the Ministers. These gentlemen replied in terms that leave no doubt that the somebody was General Cameron, since their memorandum of March 20 is directed at the General. They vindicate, and on the strongest grounds, the policy adopted in Wanganui. It was between that place and Taranaki that the land league arose. There is the seat and birthplace of sedition and fanaticism. Thence issued those marauders who plundered the settlements in 1861, who now parade the cooked heads of Europeans through the native districts. There arose the new superstition. No mail could cross that region. A mail steamer was wrecked on the coast, and it could not be reached by land. In this Maori Alsatia criminals found refuge, and here cannibals had their haunts. If any natives required chastisement those were they. If any district wanted "opening" this was the district. But for some reason General Cameron did not like the work—most unpleasant work at the best—and no doubt he allowed it to be known. The Ministers were nettled, not at his disapproval, but at his insinuation of improper motives. As long ago as March 20th they thought it would be better to do without the imperial soldiers. They advised Governor Grey to oppose the General's demand for reinforcements, they declared they would not "advise any operations to be undertaken which might involve the retention of the imperial forces in the colony," and they expressed their opinion that the colonial forces and the loyal natives would be "sufficient to undertake and execute all operations that were requisite." Such was the state of the quarrel in March. In April, as we now learn, Mr. Weld went a step further. Governor Grey had officially brought under his notice a "private" letter from General Cameron. In this letter the general charged the colonial Ministers with prosecuting the war for purposes of aggrandisement, and with showing a culpable disregard for the lives of British officers and men. Thereupon the Ministers retorted. Regretting that General Cameron should have imputed to them base and unworthy motives, an imputation which in this case fell on the Governor as well as the Ministers, they said that self-respect and public duty would not permit them to "any longer accept assistance so unwillingly rendered." Governor Grey, as we infer, agreed perfectly with the Ministers, and terminated all relations with General Cameron, "excepting those strictly official," while the Ministers, as we have seen, cut the General altogether. To add to the confusion and set everybody by the ears, the Ministerial memorandum got into the papers, and General Cameron is said to have read it there for the first time. If this were so, the fault would not rest with the Ministers, but with the Governor. Thereupon arose a further quarrel between the General and the Governor, and the former took upon himself to send a special steamer with despatches to Melbourne, and an officer to Galle to transmit the General's complaints to England by telegraph. Virtually, it seems, General Cameron has been deposed, for we are told that without him, at least without his presence, the troops have been again set in motion, and that two colonels were engaged in completing the work he left undone. Meanwhile it is positively stated that the Ministers were entirely ignorant of the movements of the troops, and dependent for information upon the newspapers! "If the war were being prosecuted in China," says a letter from Wellington, "the Ministry could scarcely know less."

If this is not anarchy, what is? Mr. Cardwell governs from Downing-street, Sir George Grey governs from Auckland, Mr. Weld governs from Wellington, General Cameron acts as her Majesty's opposition. The Secretary of State deals with a Cerberus—each head hostile to its fellow. Mr. Weld is nominally responsible, but as the Governor controls the Imperial forces, and as the Imperial forces were the vital element in the policy, Mr. Weld was responsible for the irresponsible conduct of Governor Grey. General Cameron had two or three masters—the Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Minister for War. Mr. Weld complains to Governor Grey, Governor Grey complains to Mr. Cardwell, General Cameron appeals to Lord De Grey. Two colonels carry on the war, we suppose under the Governor. The Colonial Rangers do a little independent fighting, we suppose under the Defence Minister. General Cameron, standing aloof apparently, sends a special envoy home. A greater mess could not well be, unless the "authorities" fought a main, with the Maories for umpires. Surely now is the time for the Colonial Office to prove that it is an institution of public utility by adopting a policy, and sending a capable and honest man to set the colony in order.

Nevertheless, in spite of this political and military imbroglio, the object of the war is getting itself accomplished. William Thompson has surrendered, and has signed a paper on behalf of the Maori King, who has all along been a tool in the hands of the leading men. Thompson made his submission to Brigadier Carey, his "fighting friend," as he insisted on calling the brigadier, on the 27th of May. Now, Thompson is a man of so much influence—he was the brain of the King party, the statesman of the war—that his submission is at least equivalent to peace in the whole country north of the head waters of the Thames, the Horotiu, and the Waipa. The Maories were found to be almost utterly destitute of provisions, even of potatoes, and the fact that four days later none of them could have put in any claim to land in Waikato no doubt helped to bring about the surrender. Even here, however, we stumble on an indication of the prevailing anarchy among the departments. Brigadier Carey, on the 28th of May, reported this important political fact to General Cameron. Yet on the 14th of June the Ministry actually knew nothing of Thompson's surrender except "from newspaper report." Really one is tempted to come to the conclusion that the "authorities" only communicate with each other through the public Press! The surrender of Thompson is regarded as the end of the war, but that may well be doubted, considering that Rewi had not come in, and that the Maories are as well acquainted as we are with the discord in the camp of the pakeha. Thompson never liked the war; Rewi thirsted for it and provoked it. Thompson desired to set up his Maori kingdom, and mark out its boundaries by dint of diplomacy and statecraft; Rewi desired to fight the Europeans—to "do the work of his king with the spear." Until Rewi and William King submitted it could not end. With the Pai Marire superstition gaining ground among the savages, and anarchy in the high places of the colony, and Rewi and his fiery friends still at large, there were still abounding materials for a prolongation of this miserable conflict.

The remedy for the mischief must be discovered and applied by the Colonial Office. To us it seems to involve the recall both of General Cameron, who in his methodical way has done much service, and deserves to be respected, and of Governor Grey, who has done no service, and who commands respect neither from natives nor Europeans. Next it would be desirable that a man of capacity, straightforwardness, and good temper should be sent out to look after Imperial interests, but with instructions to leave the colonists to the management of their own affairs. How far a large force of European solders should be detained in the colony it is more difficult to decide, but considering that the colonists are ready and able to maintain a force of their own, to be applied as they please, in accordance with the conditions of warfare in New Zealand, and not in accordance with the conditions of warfare in Europe, as is too much the fashion, it may be inferred that comparatively few British soldiers would suffice. Left to themselves the colonists would know how to deal with the Maories. They would fight them in their own fashion, and aided by friendly natives would bring them to reason. But we suppose Exeter Hall, and the Aborigines' Protection Society, and the philanthropists, who love savages better than they love their own countrymen, are powers which, combined with the traditions of the Colonial Office, Mr. Cardwell will not have the courage to affront and overcome. Whatever he may do, he cannot alter the result. A colony of Englishmen will be masters at whatever cost, and it would be much wiser to give them such support as would enable them to secure a future for the Maori race, than to thwart them and secure that race's certain destruction. In any case Mr. Cardwell is bound to remove the scandalous anarchy existing in New Zealand.—*Spectator*, August 19.

ROUGE-ET-NOIR.

(From Notes by the Special Correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph.)

Strasburg, August 13.

I FIND that up to to-day 28,000 visitors have come to Baden-Baden. They must be, I think, now 28,002, a couple of my friends arrived last night, and have not yet been registered—perhaps this is being too particular—yet it is the general complaint that there never has been so little life. Why is this? You pause for a reply. I will give you one, but will neither endorse it nor even assert it as a fact. A "little bird" whispered to me—*I* say a little bird, but in truth it was a substantial banker—that, from the moment of the exclusion from the rooms of Baden of the Parisian *demi-monde* the place was, as far as fashion was concerned, doomed. But this, supposing the judgment of the banker to be right, is very unfair. Anybody who goes to the rooms and examines the toilettes will be able at once to refute the accusation of any party or parties being excluded from the rooms of Baden. The fact is, Baden is suffering from general elections—from Trouville and Deauville, where the races have been a great and almost Goodwood success, trains and trainers, racehorses and *lionnes*, mixed together in one great and amusing medley—and from the general facility of travelling, which now takes everybody everywhere there and back with a return ticket "available for a month."

Will somebody kindly explain to our countrymen that many persons not born in London yet understand English? Yesterday during the performance of the band, I happened to sit next to two English scandal-mongers, one of whom was very deaf, which entailed the "publishing of the libel" in the very largest type, and they really—they were he and she—enlightened all Baden about the shortcomings and fargoings of our countrymen at Florence, Rome, Naples, &c., till I was forced to go home. In truth, you should never say a word in English which you would not cry from the church steeple. All natives now understand English, and it is difficult at first sight to discover natives from foreigners. For instance a friend said to me only this very day, "How fat these German women do get!" and it was the respected and respectable wife of Briggs, of Bristol, who is here during vacation. "He rides like a tailor, he does," then observes my friend; and it is Higgins, also *en vacance*, whose equestrian powers are derided. Formerly on the Continent we were hated by the natives, now we are also hated by our fellowcountrymen. This comes of beards and moustaches, and the wearing of odd hats and the consequent confusion of nationalities.

The acceptances for the races were received by that most courteous of managers, M. Weh, yesterday; in the aggregate they are exactly the same number as last year. We had a great ball last night—all the beauty and talent, all the respectable element of Baden. Le Petit Prince has come back to us, and yesterday improved the shining hours by winning 52,000f. before two p.m., between which hour and three p.m. I saw him win twelve coups out of fifteen, each stake being 480. "They will get it all back, Prince," said a friend; "I think not," replied the ingenuous youth. "I am playing M. Benazet with his own billets de banque; he'll get none of mine."

As one draws near Strasburg many old illusions and delusions naturally rise before us. We dream that we dance once more in marble halls. We hear Jullien playing, let us say the Olga waltz, or some other antediluvian measure. We see "mothers of families and others," as they say in advertisements, restored to their original standing on the staircase; young ladies "blushing at the praise of their own loveliness"—this was before the new school of painting—flowers smelling as they never smell now. We finish our waltz and accept the kind invitation of our hostess, Lady Belgravia—"at home a small early party;" always the best—to go down to supper. "And all these revelations of the chaos of memory suggested by Strasburg!" your readers will say. Of course is it not the capital of the province of Pate, the very metropolis of Foie Gras, without which the supper rooms would have afforded only Barmecide feasts, but for which I doubt if I should have taken down Miss Mulatto at that ball of the Belgravian lady?

Oh, kindly bird of Strasburg! Oh, generous Alsatian goose! Who would say "Bo," or indeed any other word which might cause annoyance, to such an absolute and willing victim to society? True, men may say of you as they did of one who was no goose that you "give up to parties what was meant for mankind," but then consider what parties would be without pates! What a noble martyrdom—a dyspeptic goose congesting his own liver for the good of his fellow-creatures; and how good, too, are the results! I apologise for this digression, but this is a point which is really a swan in my eyes, and, "when in death he shall calm recline," he bequeaths a legacy to supping humanity, which, taken with thin dry toast, a little cold boiled chicken, and just one tumbler of dry champagne, will quite reconcile the consumer to the sacrifice of the victim. Respected reader, did you ever try to get to Strasburg from Baden? It is "close to," as they say in Lincolnshire, but yet how far off! After about two hours within eye-shot of the cathedral, you make Austerlitz, and are told by the guard that "you are there;" and then you keep moving in a vicious circle, and revolving round the fortifications, till you believe that Strasburg is a myth and the Dom a delusion. Now the spire is before you, then you see it over the right hand, then it is behind you, and then it is over the left. In fact, you are taking a strongly fortified town, and all military ingenuity has been applied to render the advance as difficult as possible. You get in at last though.

I remember once passing six weeks before a besieged town. We got up at late hours of the day and night. We posted hundreds of miles, risked our lives and even our digestions to be present at the taking of that "stronghold." At last came the "attack." We were eminently successful. I say "we"—Lord bless you, it was no business of ours—the garrison ran away and the guns were open to us; after desire came fruition. We sent in an "orderly" to see the place, and he reported there was nothing to see. We never entered that long-coveted gate. Now getting into Strasburg to-day I thought of that beleaguered city.

What is there to see in Strasburg? "A cathedral," at once asserts the well-informed reader, and right he is that well-informed reader, and a pity it is that that same cathedral looks so metallic—so much, indeed, as if it was cast in iron; for it is very splendid. Turning to-day out of the great glow of an August sun, and leaving "the glad precincts of the cheerful day" for the still more glad precincts of a pleasant shade, I thought I had never seen a more splendid interior. As for the windows, they are past praise—and the clock! Why, it not only tells you the time of day, but the time of the next day, the age of the moon, the state of the atmosphere, the way of the wind, and, I believe, the departure of the trains. The hours are typified by full-grown men, the half hours by youths, the quarters by hobbledehoys, the minutes by boys, and the seconds by babies. But having seen this, what remains in the city of pie? Nothing. You had better go back to Baden, or, if so minded, sleep your way to Paris. Perhaps I should mention that, for its size—I say, mind, for its size—Strasburg has more nauseous smells than Cologne. And then it is so dull! I saw that there was a theatre, but you felt by the dingy look of the bill—altered in ink—that the first performance had failed, and that at the second the "company" had given up the ghost. I observed that somebody wanted to "sell off" his or her stock-in-trade, but, Lord bless you, he or she will never do it; there are no buyers. Neither will they ever get that "subscription"—there are no subscribers. Nor will anybody take any of those "excursion tickets at reduced rates;" why, Strasburg itself has taken a "return ticket," and gone off to Paris by express train, leaving—as is ever the case with cities who were great "in the good old times,"—the mere skeleton of a provincial town. One thing, however, is worthy of observation here—the strange fantastic architecture of the quaint old houses, many of which have four stories of attics over and above a liberal allowance of floors. Fancy calling on a friend on the ninth or tenth floor, his being out, and your being asked "to look in again in about a quarter of an hour" The natives are evidently very anxious that you should see their city. "Will you go up the tower, Monsieur, the day is clear?" Clear! It was 10,000 in the shade Fahrenheit. "No, I will not," observed your correspondent. "Will you go upstairs and see the works of the clock?" "I'll not do that either." "Will Monsieur descend into the vaults and see the bones?" Monsieur, roused and irate, declared that he hoped the bones might be grilled; he would not go up or down, above or below; that he hated the clock and all his works—quite like the devil in the catechism—and then went home, vexed and dusty, to an indifferent *table d'hote*.

THE GRAND SINGING FESTIVAL AT DRESDEN.

(From the Times' Special Correspondent.)

July 26.

FOR several months the inhabitants of Dresden have been eagerly expecting an event which may with justice be regarded as an epoch in the annals of German national festivals. I allude to the first "*Sangerbundesfest*" which has just come to a close after a duration of three days, from the 22nd to the 25th of this month. Germans from all parts have flocked to it; in fact, every place that boasts of some singing-club or *Leidertapel*, as it is called, be it ever so small, has deputed members to attend the assembly of singers in the capital of Saxony. So enthusiastically has the proposal for a confederate singing festival been accepted that no less than 20,000 singers have met together here, not only from every town of Germany, but from different parts of England, France, Russia, America, and even from Australia, China, and New Zealand. It is a fact difficult to account for, people leaving their homes and families for no other reason than to spend a few days in a strange city, sing songs, and then return to their respective countries, without having gained even the slightest material advantage by their long excursion. The explanation lies partly, I believe, in the idealism of the Germans. Some people invest it with more importance than it seems to deserve; they look upon it as a political demonstration, as a means to bring the different nationalities of Germany together and produce a more friendly feeling between them. Whether this be the right view of the case, or only the phantasmagoria of a patriotic Teutonic mind, sighing for German unity, I will not pretend to decide.

Since the 21st instant the visitors poured into the town from all the different railway stations, in large bands, preceded by standard bearers and musicians playing patriotic airs. The houses were gaily decorated with flags representing the different colours of the German States, and numerous buildings hung out the gold, yellow, and black flag of the Confederation—a fact which reactionary minds try to interpret as a proof of a popular movement, like that of 1848, since when the Confederate colours have till within very lately come into bad odour with German Kings and Serene Highnesses. The site chosen for the building in which the musical performances have taken place is a large expanse of flat land on the right bank of the Elbe, at the foot of the lovely range of hills forming the so-called Elbe Valley. The building itself is of vast dimensions, being able to contain 40,000 people, and exceedingly elegant in appearance, half Gothic and half Renaissance in its structure; four towers rise at the four angles; the roof is of a peculiar structure, being built on the suspension bridge principle, and is supported by wires of immense thickness and strength—in fact, like a canopy hanging over the edifice. All around this monster music-hall are strewn an immense number of refreshment tents, station-houses for fire-engines, porters, and even doctors, for the Germans are an essentially cautious nation, and the committee for superintending the arrangements of this festival has accordingly appointed a staff of doctors to be in constant attendance at the place of resort, in case of accidents happening—a thing not unlikely in an area where 70,000 or more people of all ages assemble with the thermometer at 100 deg. Fahrenheit in the shade, as it was on Sunday and Monday.

The first concert took place on Sunday, the 23rd, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, after a rehearsal at 7 in the morning; the programme consisted of national ballads, set to music for the most part by some of the first contemporary composers of Germany. Several of the pieces executed are by Herr Krebs, the director of the Royal operatic orchestra here. The King and Queen, with the other members of the Royal Family, and the chief officers of State, attended. Both the choruses and solos were executed admirably.

On Monday, the 24th, the colours of the different *Sangerbunde* were carried in procession from the Mansion House to the music-hall; there were no less than 700 of these standards and flags, of all possible colours, bearing different devices and mottoes in gold and silver embroidery. One can best estimate the great length of the procession by stating that it took upwards of two and a-half hours to pass any point from which one surveyed it. The crowd was tremendous, and the cheering perfectly deafening. The people composing this army of singers were of every possible class; noblemen, private gentlemen, composers, actors, students, teachers, lawyers, doctors, farmers, respectable merchants of all sorts, carpenters, butchers, shoemakers, tailors, and bakers. After numerous stoppages and serenades before the houses of distinguished personages, among others before Baron de Beust's hotel, which was gorgeously decorated with flags, flowers, &c., the procession wound through Wilsdrupper Strasse, across the Altmarkt, the Augustus Strasse, over the old Elbe bridge, and so through the so-called Neu Stadt to the music-hall, where, all the standards being deposited, the second and last concert commenced at six o'clock in the afternoon. The vanguard and rearguard of the procession was formed by *Turner*, or gymnasts, people who are at present much *en vogue* in all public shows and festivals, sometimes, as in this case, replacing the regular police. No less than fifteen bands of music marched along with the procession; the orchestra in the music-hall, consisting of 200 men, was directed successively by Krebs, Abt, Rietz, and other musical celebrities of Germany.

The last day of the festival, Tuesday, the 25th, was devoted by the singers to visiting the neighbouring country and places of resort about Dresden. Concerts and fetes of all sorts were given in honour of the guests, who certainly ought to be pleased with their reception, for, besides the public demonstrations of joy at their coming, the inhabitants of Dresden undertook to give the whole number of 20,000 men free board and lodging during their five days' stay here—a plan by no means easy to put into execution, considering that Dresden is itself a comparatively small town, but which was nevertheless accomplished most satisfactorily. The King himself furnished rooms for 300 singers in his own palace, and all the other prominent personages of the town likewise bore their respective share in the business of providing lodgings for the visitors. The public school buildings were even turned into quarters for the *Sangerbruder*—in short, most people not very much reduced in their means were willing to accommodate one or more in their houses, so that the committee appointed to furnish quarters was able to quit itself of its task with less trouble than was at first expected.

The weather which had favoured the guests till Tuesday evening suddenly changed then; a violent thunderstorm came on unexpectedly, accompanied by heavy rain; it soon cleared, however, and towards ten o'clock thousands of people streamed out of town towards the music hall, where the singers had assembled for the last time to sup together. The evening passed cheerfully amid numerous toasts, speeches, and songs, and terminated with a vote of thanks to the inhabitants of Dresden for the cordial hospitality and kindness shown in their recognition of the strangers. At 12 o'clock the bells pealed forth, and the guns of the garrison broke the stillness of the night by three salvos. The assembly broke up, and the president declared the first *Sangerbundesfest* terminated.

Rather a gloom had been thrown over the joviality of the last day of the festival by the death of Ludwig Schnorr von Caralsfeld, who died a day or two ago of typhus fever, at the early age of twenty-nine. He was one of the most renowned tenor singers in Germany, and had lately earned new laurels at Munich in Richard Wagner's new opera, *Tristram und Isolde*.

EMPLOYMENT OF SIKHS IN NEW ZEALAND.

(*From the Calcutta Englishman, September* 1.)

THE telegraphic notice from the Australian steamer just arrived at Galle, indicates the prospect in New Zealand of a renewal, or rather a continuance, of the struggle with the blacks. In that event we have here an interest, independent of such as we should naturally feel in any matter that deeply concerned the welfare of an important colony of the British empire, wheresoever it might be situated. If not directly involved in these hostilities, we are very likely to be directly and seriously affected by them; for India will probably suffer from the inconvenience of being at a convenient distance, and will be looked upon quite naturally as the depot from which reinforcements of European troops may be supplied more promptly, more economically, and in every way with more convenience than from the mother country.

In an Imperial question, it has been often declared in Parliament that India can have no voice; and, by long and bitter experience, it has been found that her interests have been systematically disregarded by the home authorities, whenever these were supposed to stand in the way of Imperial interests, or of what go by that name. No scruple was felt about imperilling our position here, by denuding this country of the British troops who were withdrawn during the Crimean war; and, had that war lasted but a little longer, we believe that the drafts made upon this country would have been such as to have afforded to the enemies of our rule here an irresistible temptation to commence their rebellion, at a time when we should have had so much greater difficulty in repressing it.

Our hopes for the future rest on the probability that England may, for a long time to come, avoid being involved in another European war—not in any expectation that British statesmen would in such an event adopt a less shortsighted policy, but in China and Japan, as at present in New Zealand, the presence of a considerable British force may at any time be found necessary. On all such occasions it will be plainly enough declared that India should expect to retain Royal regiments on her establishment only to the extent that suits the convenience of the Imperial Government, and not according to her supposed necessities.

When not required elsewhere, the anxiety of the Home Government to saddle India with the maintenance of an inordinate number of its regiments has always been very strikingly displayed, and in days of yore we were often edified by the squabbles which arose between the Court of Directors and the Horse Guards on this important point. These amusing incidents will no more occur while India is absolutely governed by a Minister whose pride and pleasure it is to do the bidding of the Horse Guards, and who is willing either to flood this country with British troops when they are not wanted here, or anywhere else, and to withdraw them in any number, according to the wish of the illustrious chief whom he regards with such profound veneration. Nothing could have preserved India from these ever-recurring dangers, but to have made its military force strictly local; but this is now past praying for, however desirable it might be considered. The Government of India possesses, however, the means of supplying, to any extent, the requisitions which might be made upon it for reinforcements, provided only that native soldiers were accepted for the purpose. Of these, if we have not more than enough to repel a Russian invasion, we have more than enough for present use, with an unlimited supply of the raw material, from which fresh levies could be raised to any extent required. A strong brigade of hardy Punjabees would, at the present crisis, render excellent service in New Zealand, and afford to the Colonial Government the means of putting down, with a high hand, those disturbances which, through the temporising policy hitherto pursued, threaten to become chronic. The expenditure which would be incurred for such auxiliaries would be considerably less than in supplying European troops from India; but this would be the least important part of the advantage gained. Independently of the question of expense, it is found that the colonial empire of Great Britain is now so vast that the country is unable to bear a larger drain, in recruiting fresh forces whenever an emergency arises in any of these numerous dependencies. The assistance which might be rendered by the native forces of India, in a large number of those colonies, from the antipodes to the Cape of Good Hope, becomes, therefore, a matter of very great importance. Whatever uneasiness of feeling there may be as to the dependence which can be placed on our black troops in India, it is certain that we could place implicit confidence in them while they are employed beyond seas. The probability is, too, that those regiments which returned from such duty would ever after prove the most trustworthy of any borne on our rolls. They would acquire generally a good deal of enlightenment, and especially would they have a more correct appreciation of the British power; they would return somewhat benefited, probably, in a pecuniary point of view; and, having run the risk of becoming hostages, as it were, to the Government, they would become a living evidence to their *confreres* of how very small a risk was thereby incurred.

We can see no good reason why, if colonial Governments chose to pay for their maintenance, garrisons of Punjabees should not, in whole or in part, be substituted for the British troops at the Cape and in the Australian colonies; and the experiment would be effectually tested by now sending a reinforcement of this kind to take a part in the New Zealand war. The thing has been often talked of, and there seems to be no time like the present for putting it into execution. Five regiments of Punjabees could be easily spared, and there are sufficient officers now unemployed to give twenty or thirty to each of these. There would be no lack of volunteers for the duty, and, for a time, they might be content to leave Sir Charles Wood to his self-imposed task of considering how he is to redress their grievances. It seems very certain that unless some such plan as this is tried, several British regiments must be sent without delay to New Zealand; and we have very little doubt that an indent will be made on this Government to supply a part of these. We do not suppose that any mischief would immediately result from complying, but we think that the present force is not larger than common prudence requires the Government to maintain here. We think the effect of diminishing it would be to unsettle the minds of the ill-disposed, who saw that our forces were being still further reduced. They see regiments withdrawn, and reports are immediately spread that others will follow; and so excitement is caused, and kept alive.

If we could, on the other hand, turn our native regiments to use in colonial service, the effect would be highly sedative. It would be accepted as a proof of the strong hold we possessed over the better portion of the native army, and we should feel assured of the warm support of all connected with the regiments on foreign service. We should retain here those men whom we could very ill spare, and be deprived only of those whom we possess in such numbers as most of us feel to be a source of embarrassment rather than of strength.

THE NAGGLETONS ON THE AFRICAINE.

(From the London Punch.)

SCENE—THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

Date (important)—Monday, 24th July, 1865.

Mr. Naggleton (*who is reading the Times*). I see that the Africaine went very well on Saturday night.

Mrs. Naggleton. I suppose that after thirty or forty performances the singers ought to know the music.

Mr. N. I dare say they will. Only as the season will be over this week, I don't see how they are to have all that practice.

Mrs. N. What are you talking about? It is more than two months since the Opera was produced.

Mr. N. In Paris, yes.

Mrs. N. (looking up with a terrible glance, and repeating, slowly). In Paris—yes. Be good enough to give me the paper for a moment. (She takes it from his unresisting hand, and reads a few lines). I see. I did not understand you. I could not for the moment believe it. I see. I might have expected it.

Mr. N. Expected what? That the Opera would come out? Well, you might; Mr. Gye is in the habit of keeping his promises.

Mrs. N. (intensely). Yes, Mr. Gye is.

Mr. N. What a tone! Is that meant as a crusher for the other house?

Mrs. N. You understand me I have no doubt. Let us drop the subject.

Mr. N. The Irishman protested against being picked up before he had fallen down. I protest against dropping a subject before it has been picked up. I don't know what you are driving at.

Mrs. N. Your evasion is too contemptible. But you are the master of the house, and have a right to deny your family any amusement. We can only submit in silence.

Mr. N. I must quote the Irishman again, and say that pigs may fly, but they are very unlikely birds to do it. Submission in silence is one of your favourite habits, isn't it?

Mrs. N. Do you wish it? I have read somewhere that the slave's silence is the tyrant's danger.

Mr. N. You great idiot, don't talk such trash. I am a frightful tyrant (furious); I know, and you are a trampled slave. If you can't be rational, hold your tongue, and let me read the newspaper.

Mrs. N. It is a man's privilege to escape in a fit of violence, as I have read that some fish get away by making a cloud of mud.

Mr. N. (recovering). I compliment you on your zoology. The gardens have set you studying. But now that the storm is over, will you be good enough to tell me what it was about?

Mrs. N. (with a melancholy smile). If I could ever respect hypocrisy it would be from its association with such perseverance. I am making no complaint, Henry.

Mr. N. You always say that after giving me five-and-twenty minutes' jobation. Well, you have no complaint but only a grievance. What is it?

Mrs. N. Nor have I a grievance. But I think, as a mother—

Mr. N. (aside). Now for something pleasant. "Mother's" always the cue for malice.

Mrs. N. As a mother, I may be allowed to say that you should keep your word with the children, and not to teach them to look upon your most sacred promises as idle words.

Mr. N. (aside). Said so. (Aloud.) Putting this and that together Maria, I gather that you accuse me of having made some promise about the new opera.

Mrs. N. And of having broken it. That is all. But as I said, you are the master of the house, you have the purse, and our enjoyments are dependant on your will and pleasure. We have no right to murmur at your caprices.

Mr. N. (restraining himself). You are a sweet creature, and you have the gift of saying sweet things. But I begin to recal something of the sort.

Mrs. N. I am glad of that.

Mr. N. Why should you be glad? If anybody has been disappointed I am sorry, but the whole business went out of my head. You should have reminded me.

Mrs. N. (with a laugh). O, thank you, no. I have had too much experience of the sort of reception any little hint of that kind meets. I am not always in a state to be scowled and stormed at.

Mr. N. (angrily). Tell me what I promised and when.

Mrs. N. (submissively). It is really of no consequence, Henry. What signifies the addition of one dull evening to so many.

Mr. N. May I ask you to answer me?

Mrs. N. It does seem so strange that you should have forgotten, but if you say that you have, of course I cannot disprove it.

Mr. N. (dangerously). I promised—what?

Mrs. N. You do not remember that wonderfully clever and sparkling thing in *Punch*—the plot of the Africaine, with the most extraordinary illustrations by that gifted artist Mr. Du Maurier! How odd! The children were enchanted with it, learned it by heart, and played it before Mr. Snotchley and the Baltimores. It was a perfect success.

Mr. N. I was not present.

Mrs. N. Well, then, perfect with that drawback. But I mentioned it to you, and you immediately said that they should see the real Opera when it should come out. I admit that I was rather surprised at such a liberal promise, but once made, should it not have been kept?

Mr. N. It went out of my head, I tell you, and you ought to have reminded me.

Mrs. N. (only smiles depressingly).

Mr. N. Certainly you should all have gone. At least I would have tried to get a box, though on a first night of a new work by Meyerbeer, boxes were no doubt at a premium. But the truth is that I forgot all about it.

Mrs. N. Quite natural that you should.

Mr. N. I understand you, Maria. Perhaps, however, you may some day discover that on that very Saturday I remembered my children to a better end than taking them to a theatre. But I have long since ceased to make confidences where they are received without sympathy and gratitude.

Mrs. N. (humbly). I am very sorry, dear Henry, that you should think us ungrateful. I am sure that we are much obliged to you for food and raiment, and all that you are so good as to give us.

Mr. N. (white). I believe that I am too severe in wishing the punishment of flogging inflicted on husbands of the lower class who are nagged into striking their wives, I myself, with all the advantages of education, habit, and self-command, find it difficult to abstain from using a very strong expression. However, that is over.

Mrs. N. I will take care to remember what I have escaped, Henry, and avoid such risks. I would not have mentioned the Opera, if I had thought that reminding you of a promise to the little ones would have put you into such a rage. But (smiling), if you are hot, your coffee is cold. Send your cup across. I see that the season is nearly over. I will keep the papers from the children, and they will perhaps forget all about it.

Mr. N. They shall do nothing of the kind, for the Africaine is played again to-morrow, and I will get a box.

Mrs. N. A single stall would be cheaper, dear, and you will hear as well, and see better.

Mr. N. A stall?

Mrs. N. For yourself. We are all going to Mr. Snotchley's, who has promised, after tea, to read *Rasselas* to us, and he reads so beautifully (not theatrically, as you do), that I want the children to have the treat.

Mr. N. Snotchley and *Rasselas*, and they are to be kept from real enjoyment for that! I shall take them myself.

Mrs. N. Not, I trust, against their own consent as well as their mother's.

Mr. N. Do you want to make me believe that they would sooner go and sit in a stuck-up room, hearing an old frump drone over the dullest book in the world, than go to the theatre and see a fine show?

Mrs. N. If my superintendence of their education has been efficient, they would prefer foregoing an amusement to committing a rudeness. But I will ask them presently, and I will tell you their answer.

Mr. N. No, don't. I am aware of what it will be. Don't teach them hypocrisy. It's early days for that. What night are they not liable to be bored by Snotchley? The Opera is played on Thursday, and again on Saturday, which is the last night of the season.

Mrs. N. You refused to let me accept Mrs. Baltimore's invitation for Thursday, because you said you were engaged at a business dinner.

Mr. N. I forget what I said in my desperation, when I was driven into a corner to avoid a man who gives South African wine.

Mrs. N. That seems fastidious in a man who likes Hungarian and Greek wines.

Mr. N. Just a woman's nonsensical talk. Because I don't like one novelty I mustn't like another. I wish I may never drink worse liquid than my Hymet, or my Erlauer. Snotchley himself praised them.

Mrs. N. He is a gentleman, and would not dispraise your wine at your own table.

Mr. N. But he would behind my back, you mean. I believe that.

Mrs. N. Henry, a gentleman puts the best construction on language, until he is quite certain that a worse was intended. I mean that Mr. Snotchley could not help speaking well of what you were giving him, and, I must say, were yourself praising, which was not in the best taste.

Mr. N. I beg your pardon. I shouldn't praise my own house, or my own furniture, or my own wife, or my own children.

Mrs. N. You never did the last two things. I acquit you there.

Mr. N. If I don't talk, I'm a beggar to think, like the Welchman's owl. But as I was going to say, wine is a sacred thing, and not subject to conventionalities. If a man gives me bad, I'll tell him it's bad, and *vice versâ*, and if he is offended, he is not a man whom I desire to know in this world or any other. And I will speak about my own wine as frankly.

Mrs. N. As you scarcely ever give a party, it does not much matter.

Mr. N. We've had six or seven since Easter. And you always ask the same people, who sit in the same places, and tell the same stories. And after hearing Snotchley relate for the seventh time how his grandfather picked up George the Third's walking-stick on Windsor Terrace, the fierce excitement of that narrative somewhat abates.

Mrs. N. I like old friends, and I do not expect you to like the tone of good society.

Mr. N. *Your* good society's tone is rather a monotone—which reminds me that we were talking of an opera. I will get the box for Thursday.

Mrs. N. Believing you truthful in saying that you were engaged, I arranged to take the children to the St. Winkle and St. Welk Schools, to hear a lecture by a missionary from the South Sea Islands.

Mr. N. Have they been so *very* naughty?

Mrs. N. Who, the islanders?

Mr. N. No, the children.

Mrs. N. What do you mean?

Mr. N. Two severe punishments in one week, *Rasselas*, and a missionary! I am sorry they are growing up so demoralised.

Mrs. N. I can joke on any subject but the moral characters of my children. I do not mind being sneered at for my attempts to improve them.

Mr. N. *Rasselas* was dull enough, but the author was honest and the English is highly superior, but a fat missionary with a pack of cant about savages whom he perhaps never saw, or perhaps sold rum to, is really not a party to come between the children and the Opera.

Mrs. N. They heard you say you were engaged.

Mr. N. Then I shall say my engagement is off.

Mrs. N. Two falsehoods—the first to your friend, the second to your children.

Mr. N. I like that from you, who told Mrs. Silverdale that we were going out of town on Monday.

Mrs. N. That is just what I expected. A wife struggles to save her husband's credit, and her excuses are dashed in her face.

Mr. N. My credit! What next?

Mrs. N. Every person will have left town next week, except those who are detained by pecuniary difficulties. I dare not ask whether this is your case, because any reference to such things draws on me a storm of insult, but I did not desire that the Silverdales should suspect it.

Mr. N. (conscious of a good balance). Ha! ha! ha! ha! ha! You should have lived in the days of the Chevalier D'Eon, my dear. I am sure you would have beaten him when he was a fencing-mistress.

Mrs. N. (mollified). There is what my late uncle used to call a metallic ring in that laugh, Henry, which does not speak badly for the children's future.

Mr. N. (pretending not to be pleased). That is neither here nor there. But that phrase was rather neat in the late lamented age.

Mrs. N. Henry!

Mr. N. Acceler

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—OCTOBER 26.

Cawarra (s.), 600 tons, Captain Milman, from Brisbane 24th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Banks, Messrs. J. Scanlan, Orton, Broli, Signor del Colombo, and 26 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

OCTOBER 27.

Grafton (s.), 240 tons, Captain Merritt, from Grafton 24th instant. Passengers—Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Newcastle and servant, Rev. Dr. Lang, Mrs. Small, Dr. Gunst, Messrs. Small, Fraser, Marsh, D. Preston, C. Preston, and 9 in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 26.

Elizabeth, for Hokitika.
Harriet Armitage, for Geelong.
Telegraph (s.), for Brisbane.
You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne.
Queensland (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 27.

William, for Hokitika; Venture, for Melbourne; Camden, for Adelaide.

CLEARANCES.—OCTOBER 26.

Harriet Armitage, barque, 233 tons, Captain Stephens, for Geelong.

Camden, barque, 234 tons, Captain Niss, for Adelaide. Passenger—Mr. W. H. Sawyer.

You Yangs (s.), 474 tons, Captain Heselton, for Melbourne.

Venture, schooner, 117 tons, Captain Williamson, for Melbourne.

Telegraph (s.), 700 tons, Captain Page, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. Fyffe and servant, Messrs. Pitts, Emery, Innes, Loder, E. M. Royds, A. Scells, Ferguson, Smith, Wildash, W. B. Tooth, H. Conquest, A. Conquest, R. Conquest, M'Kenzie, Johnstone, and 15 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—OCTOBER 26.

Morpeth (s.), from Morpeth, with 230 bales hay, 26 bales wool, 65 hides, 112 bags maize; Margaret and Mary, from Wogonga, with 36 logs 10,000 feet timber, 1600 treenails, 4 tons bark; Catherine Agnes, from Wollongong, with 88 tons coal; City of Newcastle (s.) from Morpeth, with 80 bales wool, 150 bales hay, 200 bags maize, 2 horses, 8 casks tallow, 100 pigs, 3000 spokes, 8 coops fowls, 20 cases eggs, 80 hides, 1 bundle skins, 2 cases fish, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—OCTOBER 26.

Concord, for Port Stephens; Peterborough Lass, for Shellharbour; Dora, for Lake Macquarie; William and Ann, Catherine Agnes, for Wollongong; Pioneer, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 26.

Cawarra (s.), from Brisbane: 5 bags bone-dust, P. N. Russell and Co.; 57 hides, Mort and Co.

EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 24.

Rangatira (s.), for Gladstone and Port Denison: 2 cases whisky, 1 package cigars, 1 hogshead 4 quarter-casks rum, 17 cases wine, 2 cases brandy, 6 kegs apples, 4 boxes raisins, 40 bags sugar, 15 packages tea, 12 casks beer, 1 case candy, 40 boxes soap, 45 bags flour, 5 packages boots, 1 bag coffee, 3 hogsheads salt, 3 kegs apples, 1 case coffee, 115 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 12 quarter-casks wine, 2 hogsheads rum, 10 cases geneva, 135 bags sugar, 54 packages tea, 30 bags flour, 20 bags rice, 12 bags salt, 17 packages, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 5 cases cigars, 3 packages tobacco, 1 quarter-cask sherry, L. Rawack and Co.; 4 packages tea, 6 bags sugar, 1 box soap, 5 bags maize, 10 bags flour, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 56 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 7 packages tea, 12 bags sugar, 27 packages, T. Metcalfe; 15 cases claret, Leverrier, Curelet, and Co.; 27 cases wine, J. B. North; 1 parcel lead pipes, 10 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 6 packages boots, Saddington and Son; 6 packages, Allan, Street, and Norton; 1 horse, 1 cart, J. Smith; 2 cases, A. J. Watt; 30 bales hay, Johnson; 1 box coin (£300), Bank of New South Wales, 66 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 10 bags maize, 5 kegs butter, R. Elliott; 2 cases, Keep and Parsons; 1 case, Myers and Solomon; 2 cases galvanized iron, 2 cases oil, 1 bale saws, 5 coils rope, 105 packages, F. Lassetter; 4 packages, J. Carr; 20 bags potatoes, 2 cases nuts, 10 cases fruit, J. G. Edwards; 2 packages, E. Hughes; 8 cases boots, A. Hunter and Co.; 1 case, S. Thompson and Co.; 6 bags potatoes, 6 bags bran, 1 keg butter, 3 cases fruit, J. Graham; 32 bags potatoes, 12 bags bran, 23 cases fruit, 18 bags maize, 1 bag bran, 2 cases nuts, H. Griffiths; 16 cases fruit, P. James; 11 bags oysters, O'Dowd and Co.; 6 packages, D. Jones and Co.; 4 cases, J. Sands; 20 bags bran, 32 bags potatoes, 6 bales hay, 20 packages, R. Fesey; 1 carriage, Harley; 2 packages, D. Smart; 1 case, A. Hoffnung and Co.; 1 case, Reading and Wellbank; 2 cases, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 case, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 15 cases wine, 6 cases fruit, 3 cases cheese, 3 cases metal, 1 bale paper, Molison and Black; 2 cases saddlery, D. M'Call; 11 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 5 bags flour, 13 packages, Love and Son; 4 packages, Butler, Brothers, and Co.; 5 packages, Keep; 4 packages, S. Hebblewhite; 8 cases glass, 1 keg paint, T. Edens; 3 packages, S. Thompson and Co.; 3 cases, Berens, Levi, and Seligmann.

Eagle (s.), for Maryborough: 3 cases whisky, Brown and Co.; 87 bags sugar, 60 bags flour, 1 trunk boots, 3 bags salt, 5 bags rice, 2 boxes soap, 12 packages, Brown and Co.; 1 package tobacco, 26 packages tea, 13 bags maize, 6 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 6 packages tea, 14 bags sugar, 40 bags flour, 10 bags salt, 1 package jewellery, 11 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 quarter-cask whisky, 4 packages J. Moores; 30 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 33 bags sugar, 2 packages tea, Watkins and Leigh; 3 packages tea, Harrison and Attwood; 26 bags sugar, 6 packages tea, 8 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 1 package tea, 10 packages, H. Britt; 4 bags sugar, 10 bags flour, 2 packages, Palser and Cowlishaw; 4 guns, 2 revolvers, 15 packages, F. Lassetter; 20 bags maize, 2 kegs butter, C. B. Bond; 2 bales paper, A. Cubitt; 2 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 1 trunk boots, E. Vickery; 2 packages, G. Moore; 50 bags flour, 6 packages, F. Macnab and Co.; 20 bags flour, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 16 packages, R. Iredale and Co.; 200 bags flour, 6 cases jam, Beilby and Scott; 8 packages, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 3 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 14 bags potatoes, 4 bags maize, Prescott and Co.; 3 oars, Thorne and Meiklejohn; 1 package, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 case, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 6 grindstones, 1 bundle scythes, 4 vyces, 30 oars, 2 cases saws, 3 bundles shovels, 4 dray boxes, 4 axle-blocks, 1 bundle tools, 44 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 4 bags salt, 2 cases boots, 45 bags flour, 14 packages, E. Knox; 1 case, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 3 cases fruit, Church, Brothers; 30 bags flour, 1 bag oatmeal, 2 packages, E. Chapman and Co.; 2 bundles timber, 3 cases, E. Hughes; 6 bags maize, O'Dowd and Co.; 1 trunk boots, 2 cases, Saddington and Son; 5 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 1 case, Bloodsworth; 1 cask soda, Palser and Cowlishaw; 1 case fruit, Lawson and Co.; 20 bags flour, T. C. Breillat.

You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne: 15 bags oysters, P. James; 1 case slate, Stephens; 13 bags barley, C. B. Bond.

Camden, for Adelaide: 25 quarter-casks sherry, Campbell and Co.; 55 logs cedar, 4500 spokes, 32 pairs naves, 80 tons coal, 256 bags maize, 10 tons coke, J. Thorne; 12 tierces beef, 98 bales bacon, 2 cases cheese, Buyers and Co.; 6 casks tallow, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 20 cases acid, Elliott, Brothers; 536 lengths cedar, W. Fairfax; 627 pieces hardwood, J. Fairfax; 253 dray poles, 100 pairs naves, 1637 fellocs, R. Longfield; 3000 spokes, Learmouth, Dickinson, and Co.; 10 tons coal, W. H. Sawyer.

Venture, for Melbourne: 621 bags maize, J. Walker; 484 bags maize, 1860 spokes, J. Campbell and Co.; 98 bags maize, W. Wright; 57 bags maize, C. B. Bond.

Harriet Armitage, for Geelong: 2500 spokes, 24 dray poles, 2080 bags maize, W. Wright.

SHIPS' MAILS

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR CAPE YORK.—By the Policeman, this day, at noon.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—By H.I.M.S. Caledonienne, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Alexandra (s.), on Saturday, at 3.30 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Cawarra (s.), on Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Boomerang (s.), on Monday, at 4.30 p.m.

OUTWARD HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, October 26: Alexandra (s.), 425 tons, Captain Brown, for Melbourne.

The barque T. E. Boyd, from Melbourne, and Newcastle, passed the Port yesterday.

The Cawarra (s.) left Brisbane Wharf at 11 a.m., on the 24th instant; crossed the bar at 0.30, passed Cape Byron at 10 p.m. A screw steamer was passed off the Bellinger, at 7 a.m. On the 25th, passed Smoky Cape, at 10 a.m., the City of Brisbane at noon, Seal Rocks at 6.45 p.m., and entered Sydney Heads at 5.15 a.m., on the 26th. Experienced light variable winds to Smoky Cape, from thence strong southerly.

C. and N. E. S. N. Company's steamer Susannah Cuthbert left Grafton on the 23rd at 6 a.m., crossed the bar on the 24th at 5.30 a.m., and arrived at Sydney Heads on the 25th at 2 a.m. She brings up 5000 feet timber, 660 bags maize, 12 coops poultry, 27 cases eggs, 29 bags oysters, 11 bags onions, 6 bags pumpkins, 1 bag bacon, 10 hides, 17 oz. gold, and sundries. Had light N.E. winds and fine weather to Smoky Cape, strong southerly wind and swell to Nobby's, and light variable winds to Sydney. The Agnes Irving and Grafton were in Grafton; the Osprey, Mary Ann, Fame, and Douglass were in the river.

The Grafton (s.) left Grafton at 12.30 a.m. on 25th. Was detained four hours in the river in consequence of fog; crossed the Clarence Bar at 1 p.m., and passed Smoky Cape at midnight same day; passed Seal Rocks on 26th, and entered Sydney Heads at 1.30 a.m. on 27th. Experienced S.E. winds to Smoky Cape, thence to Sydney light northerly winds and fine weather. The schooners Mary Ann, Fame, Osprey, and Douglass were laying at the Bar when the Grafton came out. Passed s.s. Urara off North Solitary at 5.30 p.m. on 24th, and s.s. Eagle off Seal Rocks at 1 p.m. on 27th. The Grafton's cargo consists of 1100 bags maize, 23 hides, 4 coops fowls, 10 cases eggs, and 9 cases fruit.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER JANE LOCKHART AND STEAMER MAID OF THE YARRA.—Whatever may be said concerning the number of vessels our Sydney friends consider it advisable to trust on our treacherous shore, we must all admit that in quality they are unsurpassed. In our opinion the brigantines Jane Lockhart and Susannah Booth are two of the sightliest vessels that visit us, and moreover have proved themselves good cargo carriers, and bear the name of comfortable and convenient boats for passengers. The Jane Lockhart had for several days been ready for sea, and was waiting in the river for a favourable wind to get out; a light breeze blowing off the land on Wednesday, she was induced to make an attempt to cross the bar. She cast off from the wharf just before high water, with every stitch of canvas set, went down the river, preceded by the schooner Iona. It was also observed by those on the spit that when the latter got into the break the wind entirely failed her, and fears were entertained that the heavy rollers which occasionally skewed her broadside on would send her on the spit, and all eyes were naturally turned to the Jane Lockhart to see if she would persist in going on. Captain Willing, however, seemed nothing daunted, and as he brought a light breeze down with him, which kept his upper sails tolerably full, no doubt considered that he had a fair chance of getting out all right. She crossed the bar safely, but as in the case of the Iona, the breeze entirely failed her, and the "set" swept her away to the northward, and losing her steerage way the rollers swept her close in to the surf, when at one time it was feared her case was hopeless. A light breeze, however, sprang up; again was her head got out to sea, and with the most intense anxiety the large concourse of spectators watched for the result as she alternately made a little head way and then was forced back to the very edge of the beach. Indeed, once her stern was in the outer line of surf. After a long struggle she managed to get clear of the broken water into the channel again, and it was then confidently expected that she would succeed in getting safely out, for the wind freshened a little and she perceptibly increased her distance from the shore. But again did the fickle breeze die away, and the Jane Lockhart rapidly lost the ground she had gained, and drifted away to the southward until she arrived opposite the Titania, when again she lost all steerage way, for in spite of her helm being jammed hard a-port she persisted in showing more of her broadside to the sea than was either safe or desirable. Another struggle now commenced, the gallant craft seemingly straining every nerve to escape from the imminent peril with which she was threatened. Every now and then a faint puff of wind would fill her light sails, enabling her to get her head fairly to it once more, and filling us on shore with hope that, after all, she was "all right," and again would the break overcome the breeze, tossing the unfortunate craft about, shaking the wind out of her sails, and at every brave driving her closer and closer to the south spit. At last, after nearly half-an-hour's suspense, she was seen to gradually work into the surf, still, however, keeping her head bravely seaward, showing her estimable qualities as a sea boat and how easily she could have escaped had she been only favoured with a little wind. Her fate, however, was decided, for a huge roller came in, lifting her bows high in the air; her stern was seen to check suddenly—she had touched the ground—and the next moment another "curler" swung her broadside on, and the Jane Lockhart's fate was sealed. Every succeeding sea hove her higher up, but, strange to say, she gradually worked round with her head to seaward again, as if in defiance of that element she had so often and so successfully braved. Desperate as her case is, we still think there is a possibility existing of her washing out into the channel, as she is lying close to the Titania; and if we may argue from the fact of every vessel that has hitherto gone ashore on that part of the south spit having been washed across, we see no reason why the Jane Lockhart should not be so also. She is, however, a heavy vessel, well built of blue-gum and ironbark, which will militate somewhat against her, we, however, shall home for the best, and trust yet to see her safe inside. The next few tides will decide the question. Another of our old acquaintances has also succeeded in getting into difficulties, after making many successful trips to our shores. At one time we were indebted to her and the Wallaby for the very necessaries of life, and our plight would have been pitiful indeed had it not been for these two useful and fortunate boats. The charm, however, has at last broken, and the Maid of the Yarra, for the first time, is lying, if not high and dry, very nearly so, abreast the Lady of the Lake. She went out on Tuesday to lighter the Omeo, and returned on Wednesday with a good many passengers from the Alhambra on board as well. On entering the channel the current caught her bow, and before she could recover herself she took the ground, and although full steam was kept up, her screw working desperately all the time, in hopes she would forge ahead into the deep water close under her bows, she remained hard and fast, and will have to be discharged of everything movable on board before she can be got off. We sincerely trust that she will not have to journey overland.—*Hokitika Leader*, October 13.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

October 25.—Matador, barque, 249 tons, Kendall, from Melbourne.
October 25.—P. C. E., barque, 291 tons, Macfarlane, from Dunedin, N. Z.
October 25.—Prince Edward, brig, 174 tons, Irvine, from Melbourne.
October 25.—Summer Cloud, barque, 355 tons, Skelton, from Melbourne.
October 25.—Glenalbro, barque, 317 tons, Macalister, from Geelong.
October 25.—John L. Dimmock, ship, 1047 tons, Lurvey, from Melbourne.
October 25.—William Ackers, barque, 299 tons, Gressey, from Geelong.
October 25.—Omeo (s.s.), 605 tons, Edwards, from Hokitika, N. Z.

DEPARTURES.

October 24.—Hebe, brig, Williams, for Auckland, N. Z., with 270 tons coal.
October 25.—Woodbine, barque, Smith, for Wellington, N. Z., with 330 tons coal.
October 25.—Alcandra, schooner, Dyson, for Melbourne, with 300 tons coal.
October 25.—Marrion Renny, schooner, Harford, for Brisbane, with 89 tons coal.
October 25.—You Yangs (s.s.), Heselton, for Melbourne via Sydney, with 660 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

October 25.—Moselle, Adolphus, General Wool, Secret, Sarah and Mary, Annie, Sarah, Caroline, Sarah Bell, Rotus, and Lady Lyttelton, from Sydney; Janet, from Lake Macquarie.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—OCTOBER 25.

7 cases drapery, 1 carriage, D. Jones and Co.
12 tons limes, 4 bales senna leaves, 999 bags 1 case sugar, 20 hogsheads 225 cases castor oil, 247 bales bags, 5 chests shellac, 36 bags ginger, 17 bales mats, 1998 bags rice, G. E. Austen.
55 packages tobacco, Parbury, Brothers
2 cases chins, Parkes and Co.
220 bundles hoops, 144 packages hardware, G. W. Davis
2 cases chemicals, 1 cask clay, T. S. Glaister
16 packages ironmongery, 50 bundles tubes, 223 boxes tinplates, 70 bundles spades, J. Levick and Co.
6 cases woollens, C. J. Muller and Co.
10 cases muskets, 25 barrels pitch, 25 barrels tar, 10 barrels varnish, 1 case nails, R. Towns and Co.
250 cases beer, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.
18 cases drapery, Perry, Brothers
6 bales carpets, Rodgson and Ribery
100 cases brandy, D. Cooper and Co.
2 cases saddletrees, W. H. Simpson
7 packages earthenware, J. Gould
14 cases springs, 3 cases lamps, 8 cases leather, 3 packages saddlery, 3 cases woollens, E. Blanie
2 bales bags, 3 packages ironmongery, T. P. Reeve
10 tons salt, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.
1 hogshead whisky, 1 case hardware, 1 case instruments, R. Strachan and Co.
1 hogshead china, 1 case saddlery, E. Hughes
39 bales 2 pockets wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
53 belaying pins, H. Lawson
16 cases mantel pieces, J. Solomon
6 cases wool, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.
217 packages boots, 20 trunks uppers, 2 casks hardware, 1 cask thread, 1 cask lasts, 6 cases machines, Saddington and Sons
8 cases perfumed spirit, Parrot Brothers
3 cases safes, Brush and Mac Donnell
3 cases condiments, 2 cases blue, S. A. Joseph
86 cases vestas, Franck, Brothers, and Co.
45 packages tea, 10 cases bats, B. Braun
2 cases soap and oil, J. Watson
1 piano, W. H. Paling
16 packages drapery, 2 cases glass, Cohen and Levy
1 case musical instruments, J. H. Anderson
50 barrels sugar, 150 casks beer, 24 cases metal, 16 kegs nails, Allan, Street, and Norton
357 bundles iron, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.
89 packages hardware, Rabone, Fees, and Co.
28 packages hardware, E. F. Capper and Son
2 packages saddlery, H. C. Brookes
8 cases marble, J. Campbell.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

October 25.—Rangitoto (s.), from Nelson; Albion, Coorang (s.), from Hokitika; City of Launceston (s.), from Launceston; Sussex, Fanny Burke, from Newcastle; Josephine, from the Richmond.

DEPARTURES.

October 25.—Joshua Bates, for Hongkong.
October 26.—Northern Lights, for Hokitika; Fortune, for Sydney.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

OCTOBER 26.—9 a.m.

Brisbane	...	N. Fine. Bar. 29·185. Ther. 72.
Grafton	...	N.W. Fine.
Tenterfield	...	Calm. Fine.
Armidale	...	N.W. Very fine, warm. Bar. 27·030. Ther. 68·7.
Tamworth	...	Calm. Fine, hot.
Murrurundi	...	N.W. Fine.
Singleton	...	Calm. Fine.
Maitland	...	S.W., light. Dull. [Ther. 69·5.
Newcastle	...	N.W. Fine; dense fog, 4 a.m. Bar. 29·160.
Sydney	...	E.N.E. Fine, hazy.
South Head	...	N.W. Fine, clear.
Penrith	...	Calm. Fine.
Bathurst	...	S.S.W. Fine. Bar. 28·942. Ther. 69·
Mudgee	...	Calm. Fine, very hot.
Dubbo	...	W. Fine, hot.
Orange	...	N.W. Fine.
Young	...	Calm. Fine, warm.
Forbes	...	Calm. Fine, hot.
Wollongong	...	N.W., moderate. Fine.
Kiama	...	N., strong. Fine.
Goulburn	...	Calm. Fine, very hot. Bar. 37·984. Ther. 90·5.
Braidwood	...	W. Fine.
Araluen	...	N.W. Very hot.
Queanbeyan	...	Calm. Fine, clear, hot.
Cooma	...	Calm. Hot.
Yass	...	S.W. Fine.
Gundagai	...	Calm. Fine.
Tumut	...	W., light. Fine.
Kiandra	...	S. Fine, warm.
Albury	...	Calm. Fine, hazy, hot. Bar. 29·421. Ther. 89·5.
Wagga Wagga	...	S. Hot, hazy.
Deniliquin	...	W. Very warm. Bar. 29·600. Ther. 89·
Hay	...	N.W. Fine, hot.
Melbourne	...	N.W., very light. Sultry. Bar. 29·791. Ther. 81·61.
Queenscliff	...	S.S.W., very light. Cloudy, overcast. Bar. 29·85. Ther. 54·65.
Cape Schank	...	N.W. Fine, gloomy, cloudy. Bar. 29·865. Ther. 61·73.
Cape Otway	...	S.S.W., very light. Hazy, overcast. Bar. 29·99. Ther. 65·
Portland	...	W. Sultry, dull. Bar. 29·900. Ther. 68·64.
Quichen Bay	...	S.W. to S.S.W., strong. Showery. Bar. 29·651. Ther. 64·47.
Adelaide	...	S.W., fresh. Hazy, sultry. Bar. 29·790. Ther. 68·3. 3 p.m
Brisbane	...	N. Fine.
Grafton	...	N.W. Stormy.
Tenterfield	...	N.W. Stormy, hot.
Armidale	...	S.W. Extremely hot.
Tamworth	...	Calm. Cloudy, hot.
Murrurundi	...	N.W. Very hot, sultry.
Singleton	...	Northerly. Thundery, cloudy.
Maitland	...	Calm. Very hot; looks like thunderstorm.
Newcastle	...	N.E. Moderate, warm.
Sydney	...	N.E., strong. Hazy.
South Head	...	N.E. Fine.
Penrith	...	N., hot. Fine.
Bathurst	...	Calm. Hot.
Mudgee	...	N.W. Fine.
Dubbo	...	Calm. Cloudy.
Orange	...	Calm. Cloudy, sultry.
Young	...	N.W. Cloudy, like storm.
Forbes	...	Calm. Very hot.
Wollongong	...	N.E., light. Fine.
Kiama	...	N.E. Fine.
Goulburn	...	W., strong. Fine, hot.
Braidwood	...	W. Fine.
Araluen	...	N.W. Hot.
Queanbeyan	...	W., strong. Fine.
Cooma	...	N., hot. Cloudy.
Yass	...	W. Hot.
Gundagai	...	W. Fine, hot.
Tumut	...	W. Fine, hot.
Kiandra	...	N.W. Fine.
Albury	...	N.W., strong. Very hot.
Wagga Wagga	...	N.W., hot, strong. Very hot.
Deniliquin	...	N., hot. Fine.
Hay	...	N.W., strong. Fine, very hot.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Oct. 25.	8.30 a.m.	N.W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	N.E.	Strong, and hazy.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Fresh, cloudy, and hazy.

THE MONEY ORDER OFFICE.—We learn that no less than 946 orders were issued at the Sydney Money Order Office for transmission by the late mail to the United Kingdom, being nearly two hundred in excess of the number sent by any previous mail. Of the above number, 320 orders were for England, 316 for Ireland, and 110 for Scotland; the total amount remitted being £3802 3s. 2d. The increasing use that is being made of the Money Order Office is a proof of the extending appreciation amongst the less wealthy portions of the community of this mode of forwarding small sums of money to distant friends. Amongst the advantages afforded by the Money Order system over other modes of remittance are, that very small sums may be sent, and the orders can be made payable in any part of the United Kingdom; the cost of the drafts is at the same time less than for those issued by the banks. There are at present more than seventy branch money order offices in the colony, and several additional agencies are about to be established, with a view to increase still further the accommodation afforded. It is satisfactory also to learn that the department is likely soon to be removed to more spacious and convenient offices; the Colonial Architect has received instructions to prepare plans for a temporary building for the Money Order Office, to be erected at the back of the Post Office in Wynyard-square; the two offices will thus be in convenient proximity. The new Post Office about to be erected in George-street is to provide accommodation for the Money Order Office, but it will be at least three years before that building is completed. It should be stated that, in addition to the drafts issued for the United Kingdom, large numbers of orders are drawn on different towns in this colony, and also in the adjoining colonies.

WHEAT.—The damaged portion of the cargo of wheat ex Spartan, will be sold by auction, by Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co., at the stores of Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., this afternoon, at 3.—ADV.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation (1864), 10° 1′ 38° East. Height above the Mean Sea Level, 155 feet.

THE Time Ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney Mean Time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich Mean Time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot. Temperature of Water, taken at Dawes Point.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

OCTOBER 25TH, 1865. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·178	62·1	83	S. by W.	1·00	13	10	0	5·0
P.M. 3	·108	67·7	69	S.E. b E.	0·49	9	1	0	
„ 9	·152	63·4	81	N.E.	0·09	6	0	0	3·0
Mean	30·146	64·4	77·7		0·53	9	3·7		4·0

Evaporation, 24 hours... 0·213.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade	Maximum	70·4	Sun—maximum 121·6
	Minimum	59·3	Grass—minimum *
	Mean		Sea water
	Range		

* Index out of order.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

OCTOBER 26TH, 1865. CIVIL RECKONING.

Station.	At 9 a.m. Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain
SYDNEY	30·012	72·2	65	E.N.E.	1·25	0	70·4	57·8	0
NEWCASTLE									
Town	30·047	65·6	78	N.W.	1·00	10	75·8	59·2	0
Lighthouse	30·206	64·9	83	N.W.	1·00	9	69·0	62·2	
ARMIDALE	30·206	71·5		N.W.	4·00	1			
BATHURST	30·123	73·9	57	Calm	0	0	87·0	45·0	
GOULBURN	29·966	75·7	50	Calm			86·1	44·0	
ALBURY	29·914	75·1	58	Calm	0	5		43·4	
DENILIQUIN	29·961	83·0	26	W.	1·00	0	90·1		0

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

DIARY.

1865. October		Sun. Rises.	Sets.	High Water at Fort Denison. Morn.	After.
27	FRIDAY	5 9	6 19	12 27	12 49

Moon.—New, 30d. 2h. 33m. a.m.; Full, 8d. 8h. 36m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1865.

IN the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

In reply to Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. COWPER said, that Solomon Cohen, convicted of perjury, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, had been released from prison after serving half his sentence, and that such remission of the sentence had been made in accordance with the recommendation of the late Mr. Justice Milford and Mr. Justice Wise; that the prisoner Gannon, found guilty of personation at an election, and sentenced to pay a fine of £50, but imprisoned on non-payment thereof, had been released, the Judge being of opinion that the imprisonment being for contempt sufficient punishment had been inflicted, and that the fine had not been paid; that with reference to the intention to release Thomas Boyd Watt and Edward White, the Governor's determination could not be stated.

In reply to Mr. EAGAR, Mr. SMART said, that a test to ascertain the tenacity of the railway iron imported from England, for the construction of the permanent way, had been applied under the authority of the late Secretary of Public Works, Mr. Holroyd.

In reply to Mr. MACPHERSON, Mr. Smart said, that of the Church and School funds, the sum of £11,904 had, on the 12th October instant, been invested in Government debentures at 96, being 4 per cent. discount.

Petitions were presented by Mr. FORLONGE from Mr. Phillips, of Orange, in connection with a new industry in that locality; and by Mr. BUCHANAN from Mr. N. L. Kentish, praying relief in respect of his alleged improper dismissal from the public service.

Mr. EAGAR moved for a copy of the Treasury minute dated 2nd February last, and of the several documents mentioned therein, setting forth a general view of the financial position and engagements of the colony during the year 1866.

After some remarks from Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. PIDDINGTON, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. EAGAR moved for returns showing the weekly progressive balance of the General Account of the Government, in the Bank of New South Wales, from the 2nd January last, stating his belief that there had been a continued overdraft, notwithstanding the absorption of all funds deposited, whether on account of revenue proper or otherwise.

Mr. SMART admitted that there was still a large overdraft, but he stated that the overdraft left to him by his predecessors in office, had been considerably reduced, though he regretted that with all his efforts, he had been unable to reduce it further.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said that one of the efforts or stratagems of the hon. member to reduce the balance, was omitting to apply the amount voted by Parliment for minor roads.

After some remarks from Mr. BUCHANAN, the motion was agreed to.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past four.

A SINGULAR discussion arose in the French Legislature towards the close of the late session on the use and abuse of crinoline, and generally on the habits of luxury and expense which were prevailing at Paris. The old cry, so often repeated, seems to have taken new form and shape in the French metropolis. Paris was always the paradise of Frenchmen; but, in the old days of the diligence, to reach it was a task. Now, however, France is not only a great nation, but she is also the centre of that form of civilisation which aims at the highest refinement of taste and enjoyment. Everything that can gratify the senses is assembled at Paris. Since the establishment of internal peace, the increase of wealth in the metropolis has been enormous. The people, disarmed and revolutionary no longer, at least without symptoms of such tendencies, have room only to display those qualities for which they are pre-eminent over all people—the power of extracting gaiety out of anything—of embellishing everything, and investing life with the colours of the rainbow. The bouquet trade of Paris is enormous.

It seems, however, that the patriots of France are beginning to feel uneasy at this general devotion to pleasure, and this increase of expenses by which it is attended. What vast sums of money are employed in the fashions, in salons, in the theatres, and in all the innumerable forms of gratification which belong to a people who live much abroad, and who are peculiarly susceptible of the bright and beautiful. These imputations of luxury and expense and consequent deterioration are always heard when a great start is gained in material improvement. Perhaps if an analysis were made, it would be found that the only peculiar characteristic of the times is the diffusion of comforts among the great body of the people, and consequently in the increase of that class in whose hands plentifulness naturally tends to glow and blaze. There is nothing to hinder in modern society any man sharing in this excess of enjoyment, and as the power of production is so vastly increased there is nothing exclusive in any acquisition. When we read of the feasts of the Romans, and of the enormous sums they spent upon their houses and entertainments, we have before us the domestic history of a small section of the people, who were living upon the spoils of the world, and who had tens of thousands of slaves upon whose labour they throve. But the luxury of modern cities is the work of the iron horse. It is brought in by the steam vessel from distant shores; it is wrought without hands; it is distributed without pause, and every day adds to the proportion received by those who are employed in setting in motion the vast machinery of modern subsistence. There is no virtue in linsey-woolsey over silk. There is no superior excellence in a coarse and comfortless seat over one designed by men who have taken into account the human form and have thought elegance worth having when it costs nothing. It is in the statistics of public sobriety, in the honour in which domestic ties are held, the respect paid to the obligations of public faith, the concern shown in the welfare of the poorer classes of the people, the improvement of hospitals and schools and asylums of all kinds, that we are to learn the character of a nation, and not in hackneyed denunciations on the colour of a ribbon or the circumference of a crinoline.

In all important things there is, certainly, a great improvement in modern society. It would be absurd to compare the age of NAPOLEON with the times of LOUIS XV. and the Regent of France. It would be equally ridiculous to think of likening the reign of VICTORIA to the reign of GEORGE II. The characters—even the very literature of the two epochs—are marked with the strongest lines of distinction, and though in the freedom of trade much is published that it is shameful to print, the good enormously preponderates over the bad; and whatever may be the private vices of men they rarely get a hearing when they attempt to apologise for, or to defend them. At that time with which some compare modern Paris without any great reason for doing so, when the Mississippi scheme intoxicated France, the moral condition of the city certainly had nothing to offer in superiority of the Paris of 1865.

In a curious work called *Les Manieurs d'Argent*, published not long ago, and which has the special approbation of NAPOLEON the III., the present stock-jobbing system of France is denounced at large, and there is a very curious description of what France was at the period referred to.

"Old BUVAT," says the writer, "records a circumstance which he witnessed. He was employed in the library of the King. His story is as follows: An advocate named NIDGON who died near the palace in the cloister of St. Germains, had his bier exposed at 7 o'clock in the morning, at the gate of his lodge, covered with mortuary cloth and surrounded by candles and a *benitier* of silver. They informed the Duke of N——, a young prince of the Low Countries who lodged in the neighbouring house, that the priests of the parish were about to carry the corpse and bury it. The duke, and four other lords with whom he had passed the night in drinking, came and addressed themselves to the dead:—'Is it true, my poor NIDGON, that you have allowed yourself to die. To die of what? of thirst without doubt, for what is one more likely to die from than thirst? To drink! that is, to live—that is, to be reborn. Leave this low black mantle which restrains you, and that black coffin which keeps you and come along with us.' The young lord leaped on the coffin as on to a horse, took the *benitier* and poured the holy water on the head of the dead, saying, 'Drink, my poor NIDGON.' The others drew their swords, overthrew the chandeliers, tore the drapery which covered the dead, followed the coffin to the church, mixed obscene songs

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

MUDGEE.

Thursday, 5 p.m.

MUDGEE RACES.

PRINCE OF WALES STAKES.—Cockahoop, 1; Doncaster, 2; Laplander, 3.

TURF CLUB HANDICAP.—Dick Turpin, 1; Playboy, 2; Union Jack, 3.

BATHURST.

Thursday, 4.30 p.m.

The gold escort to-day takes 5347 oz. 3 dwts. 3 grs., of which Bathurst sends 924 oz.

In consequence of the drought all kinds of horse-feed have gone up 50 per cent. within the last fortnight. Good hay is fetching £14 per ton, with an upward tendency. Pressed hay, £16.

GOULBURN.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

In the case of a Crown trial—the Queen v. Lynch, and the Queen v. Lockhart—both defendants were found guilty, and bound over, in their own recognisances of £400, to appear in Sydney on the 27th November to receive judgment. John Cosgrove, for pig stealing, was found guilty, and remanded for sentence; the same prisoner is now to be tried on a second charge of robbery under arms.

BRISBANE.

Thursday evening.

The Governor and suite, left Maryborough to-day, for here.

The City of Brisbane (s.) has arrived from Sydney.

The Florence Irving (s.) has sailed.

ROCKHAMPTON.

Thursday.

At an influential public meeting held here to consider the best means to promote the pastoral settlement of the colony, it was resolved to support any measures to that effect, and endeavour to induce the Government to grant freeholds instead of the present tenure. A committee was appointed to aid in carrying out the objects of the meeting.

QUEENSCLIFF.

Thursday.

ARRIVED.—Lady Emma, Kathleen, from Newcastle.

SAILED.—Madras (s.), for Galle; City of Melbourne (s.), for Sydney.

ERRATUM.—The telegram in yesterday's issue as from Young should have been "Mudgee."

WARATAH COAL COMPANY.

THE fourth half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held, yesterday, at Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, at noon; Mr. Charles Smith in the chair.

The Secretary read the following report and balance-sheet.

In submitting to the shareholders the fourth half-yearly report of the affairs of the company, the directors beg to state that the anticipations held forth at the last general meeting have been fully realised.

They have much pleasure in informing the proprietors that the superior quality of the Waratah coal has been duly appreciated in the various markets upon which it has been introduced, and that a steadily increasing demand leads them to believe in a continuation of the favourable results already obtained.

By the annexed balance sheet it will be seen that the balance to the credit of the profit and loss account, on the 30th September, amounted to £7024 1s. 10d., which the directors propose to appropriate as under, viz:—

In writing off from the book value of all land, buildings, rolling stock, and other fixed and movable property, for the half-year's depreciation, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum			£1861 7 4
In increasing the insurance fund to £200			94 8 7
In paying a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, on the paid up capital			2363 10 5
Leaving a balance to be carried down to the credit of profit and loss account of			2704 15 6
			£7024 1 10

A vacancy having occurred in the direction, since the last general meeting, by the resignation of Mr. J. C. Frost, his place has been filled by Mr. Alexander Stuart, whose nomination requires to be ratified by the proprietors.

According to the provisions of the Act of Incorporation a director has to be elected by this meeting, in the room of Mr. T. W. Smart, who retires by lot, but is eligible for re-election, and an auditor in the room of Mr. A. A. P. Tighe, who retires by rotation and is also eligible for re-election.

For the Board of Directors,
CHARLES SMITH, Chairman.

The dividend will be payable on and after the 1st November.

BALANCE SHEET.

September 30th, 1865.—Dr.

To paid-up capital			£39,088 0 0
Insurance fund			105 11 5
Bank of New South Wales			14,051 12 7
Sundry creditors			1,521 18 1
Dividends unpaid			107 5 7
Profit and loss			7,024 1 10
			£61,898 4 6

September 30th, 1865.—Cr.

By Waratah mines, land, railway buildings, rolling stock, and all property movable or fixed, as per balance sheet of 31st March, 1865		£73,023 19 5	
Office furniture		137 15 10	
		£73,161 15 3	
Less amount, written off for depreciation 1st April, 1865		1,687 16 3	
		£70,473 19 0	
Expended in purchase and construction during the half-year		3,900 15 6	
			74,434 14 6
Cash on hand			2 1 2
Bills receivable			2,091 18 4
Sundry debtors			5,349 10 6
			£81,898 4 6

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

	£	s. d.
April 1st, 1865		
To amount written off for depreciation on all property belonging to the company 2½ per cent.	1,687	16 3
Cost of raising and shipping coal, freight, &c.	15,460	3 3
Expenses of management for half-year	774	7 8
Interest, exchange, and other incidental expenses	630	1 0
Loss sustained by George Speight's defalcations	734	17 2
Balance	7,024	1 10
	£26,301	7 2

Cr.

	£	s. d.
1865.		
April 1.—By undivided balance from last half-year	3,454	6 3
September 30.—By proceeds of coal sold during half-year	22,847	0 11
	£26,301	7 2

C. SMITH, Chairman.

D. N. JOUBERT, Secretary.

We hereby certify that we have compared this balance sheet with the ledger, and find them to agree. We have also examined the books and accounts of the company, and find them to be correct.

RICHARD BINNIE,
ATKINSON A. P. TIGHE, } Auditors.

Sydney, 23rd October, 1865.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN the report was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Alexander Stuart was elected a director, in the room of Mr. J. C. Frost, who resigned, and Hon. T. W. Smart, Esq., M.L.A., was re-elected a director.

Mr. A. A. P. Tighe was re-elected an auditor.

A vote of thanks was awarded to the chairman and directors, for their services during the past half-year, and the proceedings terminated.

THE DEATH OF MR. D. H. DENIEHY.

[From the Bathurst Times, October 25.]

MR. DANIEL HENRY DENIEHY, one of the most accomplished and gifted men New South Wales has yet produced, has passed from amongst us. Endowed with extraordinary vigour of mind, possessing intellectual faculties vouchsafed to few on this earth, blessed with a memory capable of storing all the riches which scholarly industry could cull from the great dead and living masters, deep in learning, unassuming in manners, warm-hearted, and affectionate, generous in disposition, a chaste writer, an elegant rhetorician—such was Daniel Henry Deniehy of early life, and such, dropping the veil of charity over those weaknesses of his later days, is the memory of him we should desire to see kept green in years to come.

The cause of Mr. Deniehy's death and the circumstances attending it will be gleaned from the subjoined inquiry, which was held before the police magistrate, Dr. Palmer yesterday morning:—

Robert William Waters, being sworn, deposed: I have viewed the body of Mr. Deniehy; between five and six o'clock on Sunday evening I received information that he had fallen in a fit in Barrack-lane, and had been carried into the house of a man named Chick, a tailor; I went there and saw him on a sofa; he was bleeding from the nose and mouth, and had a large bruise and swelling on the right cheek; immediately after I went in he had a fit and screamed out as if for protection, putting out both his hands; Dr. Connell was there; I had Mr. Deniehy conveyed to the hospital, and on arriving there he motioned me to come to him, and then asked "Where did I fall?" These were the only words I heard him speak; he seemed to breathe with great difficulty; I had him searched, and found the papers produced—consisting of one cheque dated "10th September, 1865,—Joint Stock Bank, Bathurst; Pay John Horne, or bearer, fifteen pounds (signed) E. Hart," and various letters and memoranda.

John Chick deposed: I am a tailor, and reside in Barrack-lane; on Sunday evening last, between 4 and 5 o'clock, I was walking in front of my door, when I heard a heavy fall; I looked round and saw Mr. Deniehy lying on the ground upon his face; I turned him over on his back, and found he was bleeding from the mouth and nose; I got his face washed, put a cushion under his head, and sent for Dr. Connell, who arrived in about five minutes; Mr. Deniehy was not moved until the doctor came, after that he was carried into my house; there was no one near him when he fell, and when I saw him he was lying about six paces from the fence.

Dr. Connell, on oath, said: I have viewed the body of the deceased; on Sunday morning, about 11 o'clock, I was called to go to a board and lodging-house in George-street, to see Mr. Deniehy; he was lying upon a sofa in the kitchen; he had been vomiting blood, and brought up a large quantity in my presence; he said it came from the nose, and that he was subject to such attacks; he said he had applied styptics and plugged the nostrils, but that the bottle containing the styptic he had been using was empty; I went and procured a further supply and applied it to his nostrils myself; I then left him, advising him what to do; about 4 o'clock the same day I met him walking in George-street; I told him he was doing wrong to come out, for the sun was very hot at the time; he said he was very restless, and his head felt giddy—that he was subject to flushes of blood to the head, and had been since he was a child; about an hour after a boy came to my house and said there was a man dying in Barrack-lane; I went immediately, and found Mr. Deniehy lying upon his back in the middle of the road; he was breathing heavily; the right side of his face was swollen, as if from a fall, and blood was oozing from his mouth; I had him removed into the nearest house, and sent for the police; after that he had a fit; I did everything I considered necessary, and had him removed to the hospital; he was quite insensible, and his breathing was stertorous; I thought he seemed a little better as he was going to the hospital; the cool air appeared to revive him.

Dr. Busby, surgeon to the hospital, deposed that he was called to see Mr. Deniehy at the hospital, at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, and found that he had a severe contusion over the right cheek; he was sensible, and said he had received the injury from a fall, but did not know how he fell; he was placed in a room by himself, and one of the attendants was directed to remain with him during the night; on visiting the hospital on the following morning, the attendant reported to witness that, between 11 and 12 o'clock on the previous night, the deceased had a slight fit, and that before he could report it to the overseer, Mr. Deniehy died. Loss of blood and fits brought on by irregular habits were the causes of death.

In the absence of any relatives or friends of the deceased, the benevolence of a worthy and respected gentleman, residing in Bathurst, provided for the burial of the deceased, with obsequies befitting the station he held in life. After the magisterial inquiry the body was placed in a coffin and conveyed to Mr. Graves's hotel, whence, at 3 o'clock, it was carried in a hearse to the old Roman Catholic burying ground, followed by a number of gentlemen, and there interred.

NEW SOUTH WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SECOND DAY.

YESTERDAY was the second day of the fifth annual meeting of the New South Wales Rifle Association for prize shooting; and, all things considered, the competitions went off as satisfactorily as could be expected. The weather overhead was fine, but the wind, which blew from the north (the left rear of the shooters when firing) was very boisterous, and rendered accurate shooting simply impossible. The dust, moreover, was considerably disturbed by the wind, and frequently the competitors, while taking aim, were almost smothered with sand blown up by a sudden gust of wind.

The matches shot yesterday were, the first match, for first class Volunteers, with the Enfield, at 300, 500, and 600 yards, five shots at each in Hythe position; the Eighth (Ladies') match, 200, and 500 yards, seven shots at each, with the Enfield, in any position; and a Rifle Derby, five shots, at 500 yards, with the Enfield, in any position, improvised on the ground. In the first match there were ten prizes, from £25 to £5, and twenty others, of the value of £2 each. The highest scorer was also the winner of the silver medal of the National Rifle Association, which carries with it the Volunteer (Enfield) Championship for the year, and this much-coveted distinction fell to private Brewster, of No. 5 Company, with a score of 36; the second prize of £20 goes to sergeant Beaumont, of No. 3; and the third, of £15, to Dr. Ward, of St. Leonards. In the eighth match, Mr. Brownlow and Mr. Geary tied with 42 points for the two first prizes, namely, £20 and £15; while sergeant Killeen and Mr. Biggs tied with 40 for the third and fourth prizes. Mr. J. Dickson secured the first share of the Rifle Derby, and colour-sergeant Strong the second (after firing off a tie with Messrs. Raymor and West), and Mr. Rayner the third.

The arrangements yesterday were, for the most part, excellent; but some little delay occurred in the shooting for the Ladies' match, and hence it was not over until past 5 o'clock. The firing was under the immediate superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, Mr. J. Grafton Ross, Mr. Richard Jones, Mr. J. R. Fairfax, and Lieutenant Brewer, the Honorary Secretary.

A more detailed account of the shooting will be found appended.

FIRST MATCH.

FIRST CLASS MATCH.

Open to Volunteers only, each Company being allowed to appoint one competitor for every seven men. Each competitor to have five shots at the respective ranges of 300, 500, and 600 yards, the highest scorer throughout—or, in case of ties, the highest scores at 600 yards—will be considered the best shot. Entrance, 10s.

The Silver medal presented by the National Rifle Association of England, and entitling the winner to compete at Wimbledon for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's Prize of £100, will be given to the Volunteer winning the first prize in this match.

	300	500	600	
Private Brewster, No. 5, 1st prize £35 and medal	12	10	14	—36
Sergeant Beaumont, No. 3, 2nd prize £20	13	11	12	—36
Dr. Ward, St. Leonards, 3rd prize £15	10	10	15	—35
Private M'Donald, Parramatta, 4th prize £10	13	12	10	—35
J. Dickson, No. 3, 5th prize £9	11	12	11	—34
Lieutenant Brown, Newcastle, 6th prize £8	12	6	13	—31
Sergeant Johnston, No. 5, 7th prize £7		10	12	—30
Private Evans, No. 2, 8th prize £6		8	11	—30
Sergeant Killeen, Balmain, 9th prize £5		7	13	—30
Webb, Balmain, 10th prize £5		8	14	—30

The undermentioned competitors were winners of £2 each:—

Captain Brown, Parramatta	10	13	7	—30
Lieutenant Richards, No. 5	4	11	14	—29
Private Smith, No. 1	8	11	10	—29
Gee, No. 5	11	8	10	—29
Slade, No. 1	12	8	9	—29
Edwards, South Sydney	11	12	6	—29
Corporal Walsh, South Sydney	10	14	5	—29
Private Wilson, South Sydney	6	18	5	—29
Wallwork, South Sydney	5	10	13	—28
Ensign Phillips, No. 3	5	12	11	—28
Private De'Frics, St. Leonards	6	12	10	—28
Corporal Dickson, No. 3	10	8	8	—26
Private Ritchie, Parramatta	6	10	11	—27
Moore, Paddington and Surry Hills	9	9	9	—27
Colour-Sergeant Strong, No. 2	10	8	9	—27
Private Rossiter, St. Leonards	12	7	8	—27
Corporal Brennand, No. 5	9	10	8	—27
Mansfield, Balmain	14	11	2	—27
Captain Forde, No. 5	8	5	13	—26
Private Sloan, West Maitland	8	6	12	—26

The names of the other competitors and scores made were as follows:—

Private M'Crea, No. 2	10	7	9	—26
Rayner, No. 6	9	11	6	—26
Boyce, St. George	11	5	10	—26
Sergeant Grant, No. 2	9	8	9	—26
Private Gleaude, No. 2	11	12	3	—26
Corporal D'Arrietta, No. 5	8	12	6	—26
Captain M'Pherson, Newcastle Artillery	11	5	10	—26
Private Finch, No. 1	10	5	5	—20
Jackson, No. 1	9	11	5	—25
Wickham, No. 1	9	8	8	—25
Lieutenant Farrell, No. 3	6	9	4	—20
Corporal Lynch, No. 3	7	5	7	—19
Ensign Chatfield, No. 6	9	6	3	—18
Colour-Sergeant Allen, No. 6	6	6	8	—14
Colour-Sergeant Steel, Glebe	7	3	5	—15
Private Sharp, No. 2	5	10	7	—22
Douglass, No. 2	6	9	6	—21
C. W. Roberts, No. 1	6	9	2	—17
Lieutenant Wells, No. 1	7	6	6	—19
Private Evans, No. 3	6	6	11	—23
Brown, No. 4	11	3	3	—16
Colour-Sergeant Prince, No. 4	7	10	8	—25
Sergeant Murphy, South Sydney	5	7	2	—14
Private King, South Sydney	5	12	3	—20
C. J. Roberts, No. 2	8	12	9	—29
Russell, No. 2	9	6	8	—23
Burton, St. George	Retired.			
Cain, No. 5	4	7	9	—20
Colour-Sergeant Linsley, No. 5	4	12	3	—19
Corporal Marshall, No. 5	6	11	0	—17
Captain Harbottle, No. 6	6	2	6	—14
Private Salisbury, St. George's	8	2	2	—12
Hill, South Sydney	10	3	2	—15
Phillips, No. 1	11	6	8	—25
Macaures, St. Leonards	9	7	3	—19
Sergeant Parkin, St. George's	3	10	0	—13
Private M'Cock, Penrith	5	10	0	—15
Sharp, ditto	6	4	2	—12
Corporal Johnston, No. 1	8	10	5	—23
Lieutenant M'Dougall, Parramatta	6	6	5	—17
Sergeant Lyster, St. Leonards	6	3	7	—16
Private Thrum, South Sydney	12	11	2	—25
Brownlow, No. 1	4	11	9	—24
Corporal Moore, St. Leonards	6	5	4	—15
Lieutenant Scarvell, Hawkesbury	8	2	5	—15
Ensign Hunt, No. 1	9	4	3	—16
Private O'Dwyer, St. Leonards	2	8	3	—13
Corporal Davidson, No. 4	2	2	3	—13
Private Pye, Parramatta	6	16	3	—25
Shannen, South Sydney	4	0	0	—4
Ormsby, No. 4	10	9	0	—19
Ensign Golden	5	5	5	—15
Captain Bolton, Newcastle	8	6	0	—14
Private Waterman, South Sydney	2	7	0	—9
Freeman, No. 1	10	5	11	—25
Sergeant Dirk, Hawkesbury	0	7	0	—7
Private Briggs, West Maitland	13	7	5	—25
Drew	4	4	3	—11
Campbell, No. 3	11	7	7	—25
Vaughan, No. 4	7	6	11	—24
Colour-Sergeant spence, Balmain	5	0	3	—8
Private Lavarack, Hawkesbury	8	3	5	—16
Wickham, No. 2	5	0	2	—7
Kingston, No. 2	9	7	5	—21
Faithful, No. 1	8	8	0	—16
Sergeant Close, ditto	12	6	2	—20
Private Rorriern, No. 2	7	10	4	—21
Compton, No. 5	6	10	3	—19
Gregory, Balmain	6	11	4	—21
Parker, ditto	9	2	8	—19
Dangar, No. 1	9	9	7	—25
Captain Goodlet, Glebe	3	5	2	—10
Lieutenant Linklater, ditto	4	4	6	—8
Private Rowley, No. 6	5	10	0	—15
Corporal Gell, ditto	6	4	10	—22
Sergeant Burrows, Newcastle A.	10	12	2	—24
Private Hoverton, Parramatta	5	6	6	—17
Corporal Cooper, No. 1	7	2	5	—14
Private M'Coy, No. 2	12	13	0	—25
Hobbs, South Sydney	4	2	3	—9
Tinley, Balmain	5	0	3	—8
West, ditto	6	5	5	—16
Sergeant Longfield, ditto	5	18	3	—23
Private Linsley, No. 2	2	8	7	—17
Thomas, Penrith	2	10	7	—19
Lieutenant Davy, No. 4	0	3	8	—11

EIGHTH MATCH.

THE LADIES' PRIZE.

Open to all comers, with the Enfield rifle, in any position; seven shots each at 200 and 500 yards; the highest scorer throughout to be declared the winner. Entrance, 10s.

		200.	500.	
Ties	Private Brownlow, No. 1 / Sergeant Geary, No. 5 — 1st prize, £20 / 2nd prize, £15	22	20	—42
		23	19	—42
Ties	Sergeant Killeen, Balmain / Private Briggs, W. Maitland — 3rd prize, £10 / 4th prize, £5	17	23	—40
		20	20	—40
Private M'Donald, Parramatta		21	18	—39
Rayner, No. 6		20	19	—39
Captain M'Pherson, Newcastle Artillery		17	21	—38
Private Pye, Parramatta		19	19	—38
Corporal Dickson, No. 3		25	13	—38
Private Boyce, St. George		22	16	—38
Colour-sergeant Strong, No. 2		24	13	—37
Captain Bolton, Newcastle		21	16	—37
Private O'Dwyre, St. Leonards		21	16	—37
Sharp, No. 2		23	13	—36
Ritchie, Parramatta		16	20	—36
Gee, No. 5		22	14	—36
Thrum, South Sydney		20	16	—36
M'Crea, No. 2		20	16	—36
Tinley, Balmain		18	18	—36
Bushell, No. 3		18	18	—36
Colour-Sergeant Linsley, No. 5		21	5	—26
Corporal Lynch, No. 3		19	7	—26
Sergeant Johnston, No. 5		19	15	—34
Ensign Brown, Newcastle		15	9	—24
Private M'Dougall, Parramatta		13	9	—22
Glennie, No. 2		19	12	—31
Slade, No. 1		18	7	—25
Smith, No. 1		17	10	—27
Douglass, No. 2		20	13	—33
Corporal Cooper, No. 1		15	14	—29
Private Cooper, No. 1 A.		15	0	—15
Dr. Ward, St. Leonards		15	13	—28
Private Hordern, No. 2		22	10	—32
Solomon, St. Leonards		20	7	—27
Campbell, No. 3		21	8	—29
Lieutenant Wells, No. 1		19	10	—29
Private Glack, No. 1 Artillery		15	13	—28
Wickham, No. 2		19	16	—35
Ensign Phillips, No. 3		11	13	—24
Private M'Coy, No. 2		17	9	—26
Captain Harbottle, No. 6		19	10	—29
Lieutenant Richards, No. 5		21	9	—30
Private Compton, No. 3		18	11	—29
Ormsby, No. 4		20	13	—33
Oain, No. 5		20	10	—30
Dickson, No. 3		18	12	—30
Sergeant Grant, No. 2		18	5	—23
Private Johnston, No. 1		20	10	—30
Lord, No. 1		13	13	—26
Ensign Hunt, No. 1		20	7	—27
Sergeant Close, No. 1		15	10	—25
Private C. W. Roberts, No. 1		21	9	—30
C. J. Roberts, No. 2		21	11	—32
West, Balmain		17	11	—28
Sladen, Parramatta		20	14	—34
Sloan, West Maitland		19	16	—35
Drew, West Maitland		14	16	—30
Evans, No. 3		13	2	—15
Sergeant Reynolds		21	11	—32
Private Wickham, No. 1		16	4	—20
Lieutenant Scarvall, Hawkesbury		19	9	—28
Sergeant Burrows, Newcastle Artillery		16	12	—28
Private Jackson, No. 1		19	6	—25
Mackerness, St. Leonards		17	9	—26
king, South Sydney		13	6	—19
Captain Jacques, Balmain		17	13	—30
Sergeant Longfield, Balmain		19	15	—34
Spence, Balmain		14	retired.	
Corporal Marshall, Balmain		20	13	—33
Reeves, No. 6		14	6	—20
Private M'Lean, No. 1		10	10	—20
W. Freeman, No. 1		17	16	—33
Brewster, No. 5		16	retired.	
Parker, Balmain		20	5	—25
Captain Goodlet, Glebe		16	8	—24
Sergeant Steel, Glebe		13	3	—16
Private Deffries, St. Leonards		21	9	—30
Wallwork, South Sydney		19	10	—29
Gunner M'Kechnie, R.A.		20	11	—30
Sergeant Beaumont, No. 3		16	retired.	
Private Dangar, No. 1		19	11	—30
Corporal Walsh, South Sydney		21	12	—33
Lieutenant Webb, Balmain		19	12	—31
Private Evans, No. 2		22	11	—33
Corporal Marshall, No. 5		13	10	—23
Private Goldfinch, Newcastle		16	6	—22
Rowe, Newcastle		16	3	—19
Heinrich, Naval Brigade		15	3	—18
Sharp, Penrith		14	14	—28
Phillips, No. 1		22	12	—34
Watterman, South Sydney		13	5	—18
Corporal Brennand, No. 5		16	11	—27
Private Faithful, No. 1		18	13	—31
Hobbs, South Sydney		14	2	—16
Thomas, Penrith		19	12	—31

THE RIFLE DERBY.

The Rifle Derby of 5s. each; five shots, at 500 yards, with Enfield rifles in any position; 58 entries.

Private Dickson, No. 3, 1st prize £5			20. —16
Colour-sergeant Strong, No. 2, 2nd prize £4			—14
Private Rayner, No. 6, 3rd prize £3			—14
West, Balmain, 4th prize £1			—13
Sharp, No. 2, 5th prize 10s.			—13
Lieutenant Richards, No. 5			—13
Private M'Donald, Parramatta			—12
Kinston, No. 1			—12
Briggs, W. M.			—12
Hordern, No. 2			—12
Linsley, No. 2			—12
Lieutenant Webb, Balmain			—12
Private Smith, No. 1			—11
Corporal Mansfield, Balmain			—11
Sergeant Killeen, Balmain			—11
Captain M'Pherson, Newcastle Artillery			—10
Private Evans, No. 3			—10
Russell, No. 2			—10
Corporal Marshall, No. 5			—10
Private Brownlow, No. 1			—10

The shooting of the remainder of the competitors in this match was very indifferent, and the scores, therefore, are not given.

The competitions arranged for to-day are, the first three ranges (200, 300, and 500 yards) of the Small Bore All-comers Match; the match for marksmen, in which the competitors must appear in uniform, and the members of the Large Bore Match.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUESTIONS AND NEW NOTICES.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27.

MR. EGAR to ask the Minister acting for the Colonial Treasurer, Whether a legacy or succession duty of ten per cent. is charged by the Government upon the property of a deceased husband, passing to his widow?

Mr. Egar to ask the Minister acting for the Colonial Treasurer, In what way, and under what arrangement are the Border Customs duties now collected?

Mr. Egar to ask the Minister acting for the Colonial Treasurer, What steps have been taken to provide for the payment of debentures for the sum of £300,000, falling due on the 1st January, 1866?

Mr. Egar to ask the Minister Acting for the Colonial Treasurer,—1. Is there any arrangement existing with the Bank of New South Wales for the conduct of the Government banking business, or any portion thereof, in London? 2. Is there any arrangement existing with the Oriental Bank Corporation for the conduct of the Government banking business, or any portion thereof, in London?

Mr. Buchanan to ask the Colonial Secretary,—Is it the intention of the Government to carry out the sentence passed upon Gannon, found guilty of personation at an election, by insisting on payment of the fine?

Mr. Rodd to ask the Secretary for Lands,—1. Whether Mr. Commissioner Griffin was at any date suspended from his office? 2. If so, for what reason? 3. The amount of salary last paid to Mr. Griffin? 4. The date of payment of such salary?

Mr. Forlonge to move,—That the petition of H. Phillips presented by him on 26th October, be printed.

Mr. Buchanan to move,—That the petition of N. L. Kentish, presented by him, be printed.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31.

Mr. Walker to ask the Secretary for Lands,—Is it the intention of the Government to bring in any bill during the present session, for the purpose of altering or modifying the Crown Lands Act of 1861, as indicated in the 14th clause of the Governor's Speech at the opening of Parliament on the 24th instant?

Mr. Graham to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—If it is the intention of the Government to extend the line of telegraph from Cooma to Bombala, and thence to Eden, the distance being about 100 miles?

Mr. Egar to move, That there be laid upon the table of this House, copies of any correspondence or documents that embody the particular mode of disposing of Government debentures in London, alluded to in the 11th section of his Excellency the Governor's Speech on opening the present Session of Parliament.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

Mr. Cowper to move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Law relating to Municipalities.

Mr. Cowper to move for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of Prison Discipline.

Mr. Cowper to move for leave to bring in a bill to promote and regulate Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

Mr. Cowper to move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Superannuation Act of 1864.

Mr. Cowper to move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the Volunteer Force.

TUESDAY, 7 NOVEMBER, 1865.

Mr. Parkes to move, 1. That a select committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon, the present state of the colony, and the course and tendency of the administration of affairs since the year 1855. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Cowper, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Smart, Mr. Martin, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Forster, Mr. Tighe, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Macleay, and the mover.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS IN AMERICA.—The *New York Times* says that from all the States and from Canada the reports are that the growing crops never gave greater promise. There has been very hot weather in Canada. On the 4th June the thermometer at the Observatory, Toronto, marked 92½ in the shade, and not exposed to radiation. A Pennsylvania paper anticipates that the largest wheat crop ever raised in Pennsylvania will be harvested this year.

LARGE ASPARAGUS.—Some asparagus plants of enormous size, now exhibited in the windows of eating houses in Paris, attract the attention of strangers, who express great curiosity to know how they are cultivated. A farmer in the neighbourhood of Paris supplies the following explanation:—They are planted, not in the usual way, in beds, but separately. As soon as the plant rises a short height from the ground, the gardener covers it with a bottle, under which the plant attains an enormous size before it is fit for use.

THE NEW APPRAISEMENTS.

BLIGH DISTRICT.—Appraiser: Mr. R. A. RODD.

Name of Run	No. of acres.	Estimated Old charges.	Total	Appraised rental.
Urawilkey	32,000	£60 0 0	£200 0 0	
Brewan	32,000	80 0 0	200 0 0	
Gralgambone	23,000	50 0 0	150 0 0	
Balagula	16,000	30 0 0	110 0 0	
Euroka	51,200	50 0 0	420 0 0	
Grandool	16,000	34 0 0	70 0 0	
Bundy	20,000	49 10 0	150 0 0	
Gungalma	16,000	33 8 9	120 0 0	
Budgeong	29,000	52 10 0	110 0 0	
Youi	22,000	57 2 6	110 0 0	
Bebra Brabindo	16,000	40 0 0	100 0 0	
Mumberbone	16,000	40 0 0	110 0 0	
Mengal	38,000	40 0 0	210 0 0	
Guarwarday	20,480	40 0 0	150 0 0	
Buggil	16,000	40 0 0	100 0 0	
Wullamgambone	16,000	50 0 0	100 0 0	
Giddenbilla	32,000	61 17 6	200 0 0	
Mobala	16,000	35 6 0	100 0 0	
Combarrah	20,100	60 0 0	105 0 0	
Moorabie	48,000	80 0 0	230 0 0	
Belorera	48,000	92 16 3	400 0 0	
Willah, or Gradgery	22,400	50 0 0	150 0 0	
Tourable	16,000	40 0 0	105 0 0	
Quommoona	23,000	32 10 0	105 0 0	
Molle	16,000	40 0 0	100 0 0	
Willegaa	17,100	21 2 4	100 0 0	
Pier Pier	16,000	33 8 9	100 0 0	
Narrawag	16,000	21 5 0	60 0 0	
Yarrewell	16,000	40 0 0	80 0 0	
Bimble	16,000	40 0 0	110 0 0	
Tooloon	16,000	52 10 0	100 0 0	
Moulma	36,700	52 10 0	250 0 0	
Tyrone	16,000	40 0 0	110 0 0	
Merebone	16,000	40 0 0	100 0 0	
Polly Brewan	16,000	40 0 0	100 0 0	
Peter Duffity	16,000	42 16 3	100 0 0	
William (Corah)	16,000	50 0 0	100 0 0	
Total		£1712 13 4	£5305 0 0	

LIVERPOOL PLAINS DISTRICT.—APPRAISER: Mr. T. BETTERIDGE.

Werrai	25,600	40 0 0	40

THE NEW WAR IN BOOTAN.

(From the Spectator, August 26.)

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE has decided, and the war with Bootan is to be re-commenced from the beginning. Originally commenced to avenge the insults offered to the British Envoy, Mr. Ashley Eden, and to recover certain captives, it has grown, like every Indian war, into a war of conquest, to be terminated by a new annexation. We cannot bear repulse in India, and as the mission which went to recover slaves was repulsed the Government sent up an expedition, with orders to annex the Dooars or valleys leading into our territory, and as that was repulsed, it is now sending an army with instructions to raze the capital and occupy the entire country. The demand grows at every step, and with it the force necessary to extort compliance, and with the force the loss of life, and expenditure of treasure, and, we greatly fear, demoralisation of the people. Sir Charles Wood, it will be remembered, ended his labours for the session with the assertion that the retreat from Dewangiri was disgraceful. The Bootanese thought so too, and were so much encouraged that the war party obtained an irresistible ascendency, and the Viceroy was forced to choose between maintaining a garrison on the Bootanese slopes, or permitting a raid into our own provinces. Of course, he maintained the garrison, and equally, of course, the positions to be occupied were selected for military and not for hygienic reasons. Two at least of the points selected were very unhealthy spots, and the engineers are savagely scolded by those who suffer from the selection, it may be with justice, it may also be with no justice at all. It is very unlucky for soldiers that Providence should have made valleys and ravines the natural roads from Highlands into Lowlands, but still it has been done, and if those roads are to be blocked with troops, troops must be encamped in valley and ravine. Such places in Eastern Bengal are at all times malaria baths, and when the rains come on baths of malaria-laden steam, as deadly to unaccustomed frames as baths of any other poisonous vapour would be. The sepoys, weary of a lootless war, dispirited by the sight of the mountains, enfeebled by bad water, and a change for the worse in diet, of course yielded to the first touch of fever like cattle struck by the Rinderpest. They never have much spirit to encounter an attack of the kind, and in Bootan, away from the familiar plains, unacquainted with their officers, worried by the expense of food, and conscious in some cases of misbehaviour, they had none at all. Their officers could lend them none, for although as meat-eaters and spirit-drinkers better fitted to encounter the climate they felt its depressing influence, they had no permanent relation to their men, and they were one and all in a temper of sad or querulous discontent. Men engaged upon out-post duty—for that is the Bootan war—with heavy chances of death and no possibility of renown, certain that comfort in the present is unprocurable and doubtful if there be any prospect in the future, angry about promotion, sore upon broken promises, miserable about the provision for their families, cannot display that elasticity of spirit which is the best defence against disease. Nothing but incessant personal exertion will keep an Indian camp clean—will prevent the men from drinking putrid water, or eating half-rotten but cheap vegetables, or sleeping under the evening wind, or turning the entire neighbourhood into one vast latrine, and the officers sick, dispirited, and conscious of ill-treatment had hardly the heart for extra effort. They succumbed like their men, till one entire regiment, the 11th N. I., had not a man fit for duty, another had 47 per cent. of its strength in hospital, another reported 15 per cent. of sick, and camp followers died in scores. The doctors were worn out, and the commandants; discipline, as usual, showed signs of relaxation, and so bad became the health of the force that when the last mail left, orders had been issued for its entire recall. Every regiment will be removed to healthier stations, the "sick" will be cured, the invalids thrown on the pension list, and the Government, minus the lives and the lost treasure, will be exactly where it was before the expedition began, that is, without reparation for the past or security for the future. The entire transaction, which has occupied just two years, Mr. Eden having been appointed on August 11, 1863, has ended in a costly and discreditable failure.

Of course it cannot end so. Defeat in Asia invariably makes the British Government more energetic, and accordingly the Viceroy has launched an ultimatum at the head of the Deb Rajah, a mild lad, with about as much political power in Bootan as Prince Leopold has in Great Britain. If he does not restore the captives, apologise for the insult to the British Mission, give up the extorted treaty, make a new one, and cede the Dooars or valleys leading into Bengal, a British army will traverse his country and raze Poonakha to the ground. As Poonakha is a contemptible place, about which the Bootanese themselves do not care a straw, under civilisation, such as it is, being confined to Paro and Tashishujung—in the former place the relics of a really high Mongol civilisation were seen and admired by Mr. Eden—this threat implies the occupation of the whole country. At all events it is so understood in India, and merchants and officers are already speculating on the value of the lands fit for tea, and the great quarries of lime, and the marvellous wealth of iron which the country is believed to contain. Poonakha stands as it were on an iron mine, and at Paro, writes Mr. Eden, "the soil is charged with iron to a singular extent; by placing a magnet down on the ground anywhere in the valley it was at once covered with a kind of metallic iron dust; by collecting a heap of sand and working it with the magnet a very large percentage of iron was separated from the sand. The whole hillsides above were yellow, and were apparently full of iron; one hill in particular was called 'Chakolah' or Iron Mountain. There is an iron mine about two days' journey from Paro." It is solemnly decided in India that Bootan "will pay its expenses" and will "round off our frontier," and when those sentences have been uttered by the great family party which rules the Peninsula, Heaven help any Bootanese who may prefer independence to civilisation, for man will not arrest the latter's march. There is no probability that the Deb Rajah will obey the Viceroy's requisition, for even were he disposed, he has not the power to restore the captives without the consent of his chiefs, and they are convinced that they can expel the British. Their own troops, they say, made the Sepoys run, and they may have help from Nepaul, or even appeal to their Suzerain, the Great Lama of Thibet. He could help them if he would; he thrashed the Nepaulese about twelve years ago in most conclusive style, and he may choose to be irritated because his feudatories are attacked. The Grand Lama knows the history of modern Pekin a great deal too well to do anything of the kind, but the Bootanese Penlows know nothing of that or anything else, except that they drove a British garrison out of Dewangiri. They will therefore face the attack, and Sir John Lawrence is preparing means sufficient to make it an irresistible one. An army of 4000 men, of which one-fourth will be European, has been ordered to be ready for service, and will in October, unless the Bootanese yield, be collected in the Dooars, and advance from Buxa to Poonakha, while behind them rolls up the unmanageable and monstrous train of an Indian army. Provision will be made, it is stated, for the collection of thirteen thousand coolies, one-half of whom at least must be impressed from plantations and districts which can ill spare the labour, while behind them, again, come the carts for ammunition and such of the commissariat as cannot be carried by the coolies, their drivers, the servants, and the camp followers, who cannot be dispensed with, a cavalcade certainly not containing less than 20,000 men. The whole of these have in the long run to be maintained by the State, found in medicine and rations, and are rather more liable to be sick and to spread sickness than the regular soldiers. That army must be marched through the Terai or jungle land below the hills, across the passes, and over the tableland which Mr. Eden at the same season found deeply covered with snow, to face enemies who may be reinforced with Thibetans, or may only be savages ever on the alert, ever near, but never visible enough for an attack. The force, unless resisted by Thibetans, which is in our judgment improbable, will of course reach Poonakha, and occupy Tashishujung, and garrison Paro, and then—nothing then. We shall have another iron field, with no means of carrying the metal over the passes, and another lime field farther off than the inexhaustible quarries of Sylbet, and some more tea land to add to the few millions of acres not yet taken up, and a few thousands of new subjects to add to the two hundred millions we already govern, and a payment of a quarter of a million to make, and a pension list to pay for the next forty years, and a frontier marching direct for three hundred miles with that of Thibet, and the sense that the Government of India, third among military monarchies in revenue and number of soldiers, cannot be defeated by a half-caste Mongol clan. We do not know that the invasion can be helped, any more than many another misfortune can be helped, but the Anglo-Indians must pardon observers who wish to see India prosperous and contented if they do not regard the prospect with any feelings of exultation. Four thousand soldiers and twenty thousand of our subjects are to be employed on an expedition which may be unavoidable, but which, if it fails, will involve another war, perhaps with much greater Powers, and if it succeeds will bring nothing but a little more labour, a little more cost, and a great deal more responsibility. That is not a prospect over which sensible men can sing paeans with any heartiness of utterance.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

FROM AND AFTER 1ST OCTOBER.
DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.	Sunday Trains. a.m.	Sunday Trains. p.m.	Saturday. p.m.	Saturday Train (additional). a.m.	Saturday Train (additional). p.m.
Sydney	9 0	2 15	2 30	12 0	11 30
Newtown	9 7	2 21	2 36	12 6	11 40
Petersham	9 12	2 26	2 41	12 10	11 45
Ashfield	9 19	2 31	2 46	12 18	11 53
Burwood	9 26	2 38	2 53	12 25	12 0
Homebush	9 30	2 42	2 57	12 29	12 4
Haslem's Creek	9 36	2 48	3 3	12 35	12 10
Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	9 40	2 52	3 7	12 39	12 14
Parramatta (Junction) Arrival	10 4	3 16	3 31	12 55	12 30
Blacktown	10 17	3 28	3 44	1 8	12 43
Rooty Hill	10 27	3 38	3 54	1 18	12 53
South Creek	10 37	3 48	4 4	1 28	1 3
Penrith	10 57	4 8	4 24	1 48	1 23
Blacktown	10 58	4 9	4 25	1 49	1 24
Richmond	11 9	4 20	4 36	2 0	1 35
Windsor	11 25	4 36	4 52	2 16	1 51
Mulgrave	11 33	4 44	5 0	2 24	1 59
Riverstone	11 39	4 50	5 6	2 30	2 5
Blacktown	11 58	5 9	5 25	2 49	2 24
Parramatta	12 20	5 31	5 47	3 11	2 46
Fairfield	12 38	5 48	6 5	3 28	3 3
Liverpool	12 46	5 56	6 13	3 36	3 11
Campbelltown	1 3	6 13	6 30	3 53	3 28
Menangle	1 10	6 20	6 37	4 0	3 35
Picton	1 31	6 41	6 58	4 21	3 56

This train will stop at stations marked thus * to pick up passengers for stations beyond Parramatta.

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.	1. a.m.	2. a.m.	*3. a.m.	4. a.m.	5. a.m.	6. noon.	7. p.m.	*8. p.m.	9. p.m.	10. p.m.	11. p.m.	Saturday. p.m.	Saturday Train (additional). a.m.	Sunday Trains. a.m.	Sunday Trains. p.m.
Picton	2 0	6 45	7 55	10 15	11 40	12 0	4 26	5 0	5 30	6 30	7 30	3 30	6 30	7 55	4 28
Menangle	2 6	6 52	8 2	10 21	11 47	12 6	4 33	5 7	5 37	6 37	7 36	3 36	6 36	8 2	4 35
Campbelltown	2 26	7 12	8 22	10 41	12 7	12 26	4 53	5 27	5 57	6 57	7 56	3 56	6 56	8 22	4 55
Liverpool	2 36	7 22	8 32	10 51	12 17	12 36	5 3	5 37	6 7	7 7	8 6	4 6	7 6	8 32	5 5
Fairfield	2 48	7 34	8 44	11 3	12 29	12 48	5 15	5 49	6 19	7 19	8 18	4 18	7 18	8 44	5 17
Richmond															
Windsor	3 0	7 45	9 0	11 13	12 39	12 58	5 25	6 0	6 30	7 30	8 28	4 28	7 28	8 54	5 27
Mulgrave	3 25	8 6	9 20	11 33	12 59	1 18	5 45	6 20	6 50	7 50	8 48	4 48	7 48	9 14	5 47
Riverstone	3 32	8 13	9 27	11 40	1 6	1 25	5 52	6 27	6 57	7 57	8 55	4 55	7 55	9 21	5 54
Blacktown	3 40	8 20	9 35	11 48	1 14	1 33	6 0	6 35	7 5	8 5	9 3	5 3	8 3	9 29	6 2
Parramatta	4 25	8 48	10 0	12 13	1 39	1 58	6 25	7 0	7 30	8 30	9 28	5 28	8 28	9 54	6 27
Fairfield															
Liverpool	4 50	8 48	10 0	12 13	1 39	1 58	6 25	7 0	7 30	8 30	9 28	5 28	8 28	9 54	6 27
Campbelltown	5 10	9 8	10 20	12 33	1 59	2 18	6 45	7 20	7 50	8 50	9 48	5 48	8 48	10 14	6 47
Menangle	5 17	9 15	10 27	12 40	2 6	2 25	6 52	7 27	7 57	8 57	9 55	5 55	8 55	10 21	6 54
Picton	5 40	9 38	10 50	1 3	2 29	2 48	7 15	7 50	8 20	9 20	10 18	6 18	9 18	10 44	7 17

STATIONS.	Sunday Trains. p.m.	Saturday. p.m.	Saturday Train (additional). a.m.	Sunday Trains. a.m.	Sunday Trains. p.m.
Sydney	4 0	2 30	12 0	7 55	4 28
Newtown	4 6	2 36	12 6	8 2	4 35
Petersham	4 11	2 41	12 10	8 7	4 40
Ashfield	4 18	2 48	12 18	8 14	4 47
Burwood	4 25	2 55	12 25	8 21	4 54
Homebush	4 29	2 59	12 29	8 25	4 58
Haslem's Creek	4 35	3 5	12 35	8 31	5 4
Parramatta (Junction) Arrival	4 49	3 19	12 49	8 45	5 18
Parramatta (Junction) Departure	5 0	3 30	1 0	8 55	5 28
Blacktown	5 13	3 43	1 13	9 8	5 41
Rooty Hill	5 23	3 53	1 23	9 18	5 51
South Creek	5 33	4 3	1 33	9 28	6 1
Penrith	5 53	4 23	1 53	9 48	6 21
Blacktown	5 54	4 24	1 54	9 49	6 22
Richmond	6 5	4 35	2 5	10 0	6 33
Windsor	6 21	4 51	2 21	10 16	6 49
Mulgrave	6 29	4 59	2 29	10 24	6 57
Riverstone	6 35	5 5	2 35	10 30	7 3
Blacktown	6 54	5 24	2 54	10 49	7 22
Parramatta	7 16	5 46	3 16	11 11	7 44
Fairfield					
Liverpool	7 16	5 46	3 16	11 11	7 44
Campbelltown	7 36	6 6	3 36	11 31	8 4
Menangle	7 43	6 13	3 43	11 38	8 11
Picton	8 6	6 36	4 6	12 0	8 34

STATIONS.	Sunday Trains. p.m.	Saturday. p.m.	Saturday Train (additional). a.m.	Sunday Trains. a.m.	Sunday Trains. p.m.
Picton	4 0	2 30	12 0	7 55	4 28
Menangle	4 28	2 58	12 28	8 23	4 56
Campbelltown	4 45	3 15	12 45	8 40	5 13
Liverpool	5 13	3 43	1 13	9 8	5 41
Fairfield	5 22	3 52	1 22	9 17	5 50
Richmond					
Windsor	3 45	4 10	2 10	9 40	6 16
Mulgrave	4 35	4 57	2 57	10 14	6 47
Riverstone	4 42	5 4	3 4	10 21	6 54
Blacktown	5 0	5 22	3 22	10 39	7 12
Parramatta	5 27	5 47	3 47	11 4	7 37
Fairfield					
Liverpool	5 27	5 47	3 47	11 4	7 37
Campbelltown	5 46	6 6	4 6	11 23	7 56
Menangle	5 53	6 13	4 13	11 30	8 3
Picton	6 16	6 36	4 36	11 53	8 26

STATIONS.	Sunday Trains. p.m.	Saturday. p.m.	Saturday Train (additional). a.m.	Sunday Trains. a.m.	Sunday Trains. p.m.
Picton	4 0	2 30	12 0	7 55	4 28
Menangle	4 28	2 58	12 28	8 23	4 56
Campbelltown	4 45	3 15	12 45	8 40	5 13
Liverpool	5 13	3 43	1 13	9 8	5 41
Fairfield	5 22	3 52	1 22	9 17	5 50
Richmond					
Windsor	3 45	4 10	2 10	9 40	6 16
Mulgrave	4 35	4 57	2 57	10 14	6 47
Riverstone	4 42	5 4	3 4	10 21	6 54
Blacktown	5 0	5 22	3 22	10 39	7 12
Parramatta	5 27	5 47	3 47	11 4	7 37
Fairfield					
Liverpool	5 27	5 47	3 47	11 4	7 37
Campbelltown	5 46	6 6	4 6	11 23	7 56
Menangle	5 53	6 13	4 13	11 30	8 3
Picton	6 16	6 36	4 36	11 53	8 26

STATIONS.	1. a.m.	2. a.m.	*3. a.m.	4. a.m.	*5. a.m.	6. p.m.	7. p.m.	*8. p.m.	9. p.m.	10. p.m.	11. p.m.	Saturday. p.m.	Saturday Train (additional). a.m.	Sunday Trains. a.m.	Sunday Trains. p.m.
Picton	2 0	6 45	7 55	10 15	11 40	12 0	4 26	5 0	5 30	6 30	7 30	3 30	6 30	7 55	4 28
Menangle	2 6	6 52	8 2	10 21	11 47	12 6	4 33	5 7	5 37	6 37	7 36	3 36	6 36	8 2	4 35
Campbelltown	2 26	7 12	8 22	10 41	12 7	12 26	4 53	5 27	5 57	6 57	7 56	3 56	6 56	8 22	4 55
Liverpool	2 36	7 22	8 32	10 51	12 17	12 36	5 3	5 37	6 7	7 7	8 6	4 6	7 6	8 32	5 5
Fairfield	2 48	7 34	8 44	11 3	12 29	12 48	5 15	5 49	6 19	7 19	8 18	4 18	7 18	8 44	5 17
Richmond															
Windsor	3 0	7 45	9 0	11 13	12 39	12 58	5 25	6 0	6 30	7 30	8 28	4 28	7 28	8 54	5 27
Mulgrave	3 25	8 6	9 20	11 33	12 59	1 18	5 45	6 20	6 50	7 50	8 48	4 48	7 48	9 14	5 47
Riverstone	3 32	8 13	9 27	11 40	1 6	1 25	5 52	6 27	6 57	7 57	8 55	4 55	7 55	9 21	5 54
Blacktown	3 40	8 20	9 35	11 48	1 14	1 33	6 0	6 35	7 5	8 5	9 3	5 3	8 3	9 29	6 2
Parramatta	4 25	8 48	10 0	12 13	1 39	1 58	6 25	7 0	7 30	8 30	9 28	5 28	8 28	9 54	6 27
Fairfield															
Liverpool	4 50	8 48	10 0	12 13	1 39	1 58	6 25	7 0	7 30	8 30	9 28	5 28	8 28	9 54	6 27
Campbelltown	5 10	9 8	10 20	12 33	1 59	2 18	6 45	7 20	7 50	8 50	9 48	5 48	8 48	10 14	6 47
Menangle	5 17	9 15	10 27	12 40	2 6	2 25	6 52	7 27	7 57	8 57	9 55	5 55	8 55	10 21	6 54
Picton	5 40	9 38	10 50	1 3	2 29	2 48	7 15	7 50	8 20	9 20	10 18	6 18	9 18	10 44	7 17

STATIONS.	Sunday Trains. p.m.	Saturday. p.m.	Saturday Train (additional). a.m.	Sunday Trains. a.m.	Sunday Trains. p.m.
Picton	4 0	2 30	12 0	7 55	4 28
Menangle	4 28	2 58	12 28	8 23	4 56
Campbelltown	4 45	3 15	12 45	8 40	5 13
Liverpool	5 13	3 43	1 13	9 8	5 41
Fairfield	5 22	3 52	1 22	9 17	5 50
Richmond					
Windsor	3 45	4 10	2 10	9 40	6 16
Mulgrave	4 35	4 57	2 57	10 14	6 47
Riverstone	4 42	5 4	3 4	10 21	6 54
Blacktown	5 0	5 22	3 22	10 39	7 12
Parramatta	5 27	5 47	3 47	11 4	7 37
Fairfield					
Liverpool	5 27	5 47	3 47	11 4	7 37
Campbelltown	5 46	6 6	4 6	11 23	7 56
Menangle	5 53	6 13	4 13	11 30	8 3
Picton	6 16	6 36	4 36	11 53	8 26

N.B.—Passengers by Nos. 2 and 7 *Down* Trains from intermediate stations going beyond Parramatta Junction will be forwarded by Nos. 3 and 8 from Burwood.

Nos. 3 and 8 *Up* Trains will stop at Burwood to set down passengers only, and passengers for intermediate stations will change into Nos. 4 and 10.

Trains will stop at Haslem Creek and Rooty Hill by signal only, and trains marked * will stop at Homebush also by signal.

No. 1 *Up* and Nos. 1 and 11 *Down* Trains are *Goods* Trains with passenger carriage attached.

NOTE.—Special No. 11 *Down* Train will stop at intermediate stations to set down passengers only. Season tickets will not be available for this train.

Down Trains will stop at Douglass Park, if required, 10 minutes after leaving Menangle; and *Up Trains*, 20 minutes after leaving Picton.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS—NEWCASTLE STATION.

STATIONS.	Passengers. a.m.	Passengers. a.m.	Passengers. p.m.	Passengers. p.m.	Goods. a.m.	Sunday passengers. a.m.	Sunday passengers. p.m.
Trains leave—							
Newcastle	7 15	11 36	3 20	10	0 7	10 15	8 20
Honeysuckle Point	7 20	11 40	3 25	10	7 7	10 20	8 25
Waratah	7 30	11 50	3 35	10	25 7	10 30	8 35
Hexham	7 47	12 8	3 52	10	52 7	47 10	8 52
East Maitland ..... Arr.	8 10	12 34	4 15	11	22 8	10 4	9 15
East Maitland ..... Dep.	8 15	12 36	4 20	11	32 8	15 4	9 20
West Maitland .... Arr.	8 26	12 47	4 30	11	42 8	25 4	9 30
West Maitland .... Dep.	8 30	12 52	4 35	11	57 8	30 4	9 35
*Wollombi Road	8 35	12 58	4 40	12	8	35 4	9 40
Lochinvar	8 47	1 12	4 52	12	27 8	47 4	9 52
Branxton	9 11	1 36	5 16	1	9	11 5	10 16
Singleton	9 45	2 15	5 50	1	30 9	45 5	10 50

UP TRAINS—SINGLETON STATION.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Trains leave—						
Singleton	7 15	11 30	3 10	2 50	7 15	3 20
Branxton	7 50	12	3 48	3 28	7 50	3 55
Lochinvar	8 12	12 37	4 7	4 20	8 12	4 17
*Wollombi Road	8 25	12 37	4 20	4 40	8 25	4 30
West Maitland .... Arr.	8 30	12 42	4 25	4 46	8 30	4 35
West Maitland .... Dep.	8 35	12 47	4 30	5	8	35 4 40
East Maitland ..... Arr.	8 43	12 57	4 40	5 15	8	45 4 50
East Maitland .... Dep.	8 50	1	2 4	45	5 25	8 50 4 55
Hexham	9 13	1	25	5 8	5 55	9 13 5 18
Waratah	9 30	1	43	5 25	6 26	9 30 5 35
Honeysuckle Point	9 43	1	56	5 38	6 46	9 43 5 48
Newcastle	9 48	2	0	5 43	6 50	9 48	5 53

MORPETH BRANCH.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Trains leave—						
Morpeth	8	0 13	20 4	5	11 10	8 0 4 5
East Maitland	8	50 12	59 4	45	5 25	8 50 4 55
Morpeth	9	0 1	10 4	55	5 35	9 0 5 5

* Trains will stop at Wollombi Road by Signal only.

☞ Platforms at which Passengers will be taken up and set down if required:—Falkner's, Belford, Allandale, Woodford, and Hexham.

THIRTY YEARS' PRACTICE.—Dr. Emanuel, Dentist, Pitt-st., opp. Toogood's Hotel. Established 1842.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 18th October, 1865.

LAND SALES.—In pursuance of the provisions of "The Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," I, the Minister for Lands, do hereby notify that the following lots of land will be offered for sale by public auction at the undermentioned places, at 11 o'clock, on the days specified, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. (Deposit, 25 per cent.)

JOHN ROBERTSON.

COUNTRY LOTS.

ALBURY (at the Police Office), on FRIDAY, 24th NOVEMBER.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Hume. Parish of Howlong: 41 lots (7 acres 33 perches to 40 acres 3 roods) adjacent to and within 1½ mile easterly and southeasterly from the town of Howlong, and adjacent to Gibson's, Carroll's, Jenkins', Lester's, Ree's, Strachan's, and Wyse's portions, and adjoining and near the Racecourse Reserve, portions 190 to 230. (Upset price, £1, £1 10s., £2, and £2 10s. per acre.)—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Hume. Parish of Howlong: 10 lots (1 acre 3 roods 1 perch to 2 acres 27 perches) at Howlong, adjacent to and near the Racecourse Reserve, allotments 1 and 2 of section 5, 1 and 2 of section 6, 1 to 4 of section 17, 1 and 2 of section 72. (Upset price, £3 and £4 per acre.)—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 218.

ALBURY (at the Police Office), on SATURDAY, 25th NOVEMBER.—COUNTRY LOTS. Counties of Goulburn and Hume. Parishes of Howlong, Albury, Yambla, and Buon: 242 acres on the right bank of the Murray River, adjoining the eastern boundary of George Mole's 320 acres, at Talmalmo; 183 acres on the road from Melbourne to Sydney, and on Little Billabung Creek, about 1 mile south of Little Billabung Reserve; 2 lots (38 acres 2 roods each) about a quarter-mile north of the town of Howlong, portions 25 and 26; 16 acres 3 roods 9 perches at Lester's Little Plain, adjoining the eastern boundary of Donald M'Intosh's 24 acres, portion 135; 162 acres on the right bank of the Murray River, about 1 mile south-easterly from the town of Howlong, and adjacent to Wyse's 50 acres, portion 231; 4 lots (31 acres 3 roods to 36 acres 3 roods) on and near the right bank of the River Murray, adjacent to Mitchell's, Kengeng's, and Payne's portions, about 1½ mile easterly from Albury; 89 acres between Tabletop and Bowna Creeks, adjoining the eastern boundary of Smith's 160 acres, about 12 miles north-easterly from Albury, portion 26; 6 lots (75 acres 2 roods to 194 acres) on the road from Walbundry to Albury, near the Big Swamp, about 13 miles north-westerly from Albury, portions 31 to 36. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Hume. Parish of Howlong: 18 lots (1 acre 3 roods and 1 acre 3 roods 1 perch) at Howlong, adjacent to and near the Racecourse Reserve, allotments 1 to 4 of section 18, 1 and 2 of section 35, 1 to 4 of section 36, 1 to 4 of section 52, 1 to 4 of section 53. (Upset price, £4 per acre.) See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No 218.

BUNDARRA (at the Police Office), on FRIDAY, 24th NOVEMBER.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Hardinge. Parishes of Laura and Clerkness: 28 lots (38 acres 2 roods to 57 acres) within the Reserve at Bundarra, on Bundarra or Gwydir River and George's Creek, at and near their junction, portions 16 to 39 and 21 to 24; 8 lots (38 acres 1 rood 24 perches to 64 acres) within the Reserve at Bundarra, on and near Clerk's Creek, adjoining and near E. G. Clerk's 160 acres, portions 20 and 25 to 31. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Waljeers. Parish of Oxley: 30 lots (1 acre and 2 acres 2 roods) at Oxley, allotments 1 and 2 of section 1, 1 to 7 of section 2, 1 to 7 of section 13, 1 and 2 of section 14, 1 and 2 of section 15, 1 to 4 of section 16, 1 to 4 of section 26, 1 and 2 of section 27. (Upset price, £3 and £4 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County of Waljeers. Parish of Oxley: 22 lots (2 roods each) in the town of Oxley, at Towpruck, on the right bank of the Lachlan River, about 14 miles above its junction with the Murrumbidgee, and about 40 miles north-easterly from Balranald, portion 2 to 9 of section 3, 1 to 10 of section 12, 1 to 4 of section 17. (Upset price, £8 per acre.)—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 218.

CAMPBELLTOWN (at the Police Office), on WEDNESDAY, 22nd NOVEMBER.—TOWN LOTS. County of Cumberland. Parish of St. Peter: 5 lots (3 roods 24 perches and 1 acre 1 perch) at Campbelltown. (Upset price, £8 per acre.)—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 218.

DUBBO (at the Police Office), on FRIDAY, 24th NOVEMBER.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Lincoln. Parish of Dubbo: 21 lots (10 acres 32 perches to 51 acres) on and near the right bank of the Macquarie River, adjacent to the south boundary of the town of Dubbo, portions 71 to 87. (Upset price, £1, £1 10s., and £2 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County of Lincoln. Parish of Dubbo: 10 lots (2 roods to 3 roods 14 perches) in the town of Dubbo, allotments 12 to 18 of section 8, 12 to 14 of section 9. (Upset price, £8 per acre.)—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 218.

GOULBURN (at the Police Office), on WEDNESDAY, 22nd NOVEMBER.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Argyle. Parishes of Uringalla, Boro, Rhyana, Mummel, Towrang, Mullengullenga, Cookbundoon, Tario, and Wayo: 40 acres on the left Bank of Back Creek, opposite R. Campbell's 100 acres, at Dairy Mills, portion 58; 40 acres 2 roods adjoining the north boundary of Campbell's (now Payten's) 200 acres, portion 92; 40 acres adjoining the western boundary of Walker's (now Wealand's) 930 acres, portion 8; 40 acres about 2½ miles south-westerly from Cowper's 640 acres, at Sugar-loaf, portion 46; 40 acres about 1½ mile west of M'Arthur's (now Simons') 880 acres, the Forest Station, on Woroondoorroombidgee Creek, portion 36; 3 lots (50 and 40 acres) adjoining and near Thompson's 162 acres 3 roods, portions 44 to 46; 2 lots (61 acres and 48 acres 2 roods) on and near M'Kellar's Creek, and on and near the road from Goulburn to Bungonia, adjoining and near Cahill's 39 acres, portions 167 and 168; 33 acres 2 roods about 1 mile easterly from D. M'Farland's 1110 acres on Mulwarree Ponds, portion 65; 2 lots (40 acres each) adjacent to the road from Binda to Goulburn, near Darvall's 830 acres on Pejar Gully, portions 37 and 40; 2 lots (40 acres each) on Cookbundoon River, about 1 mile east of Cowper's 687 acres on that river, portions 17 and 54; 40 acres about 1½ mile east of Kemmis's 2560 acres, portion 36. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Argyle. Parish of Pomeroy: 2 acres in the village reserve at Pomeroy, adjacent to Dorman's portions, portion 21. (Upset price, £4 5s. per lot.)—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 218.

GRAFTON (at the Police Office), on WEDNESDAY, 22nd NOVEMBER.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Gresham. Parish of Newbold: 60 acres on the right bank of the Clarence River,

MUSKETS, suitable for Island trade, on SALE. DIBBS and CO., Customs-buildings.

HONEY.—Very superior, just received, in lots to suit buyers. J. SIMMONDS, 104, Sussex-street.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—The undersigned has for SALE some choice samples (both white and red) from the vineyard of Thomas Barker, Esq., Maryland, to which he invites the attention of families, clubs, hotel-keepers, and others.
MAGNUS J. PEDEN, Pitt-street North.

CORKS.—Wine Corks on SALE. DIBBS and CO., Custom House-buildings.

MUSKETS, suitable for Island trade, on SALE. DIBBS and CO., Custom House-buildings.

OREGON TIMBER, assorted sizes, on SALE by DIBBS and CO., Custom House-buildings.

NOW LANDING ex Persian and Sea Star, and for SALE by the undersigned:—
Pickles, pints and quarts
Vinegar, quarts salad oil
Colman's mustard, 1 lb. and ½ lb. bottles
Ditto ditto, 5 lb. tins
Castor oil, carbonate soda
Bottled fruits, jams
Currants, in barrels—fine new fruit
Rock salt, stoved fine ditto
Liverpool salt, in strong 3-bushel sacks
Raisins, picked Elemes, in tin-lined cases.
JOHN BARLOW, 758, George-street South.

CURRANTS, now landing, for SALE. J. BARLOW.

ROCK SALT, to land ex Persia, for SALE. J. BARLOW.

LIVERPOOL SALT, in 3 bushel sacks, for SALE. J. BARLOW.

RAISINS, picked Elemes, in tin-lined cases. JOHN BARLOW, 758, George-street South.

BACON.—One ton prime corn-fed BACON, well-cured, for SALE. JOHN BARLOW, 758, George-st. South.

WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply to Mr. WILLIAMS, HERALD Office.

TO SAILMAKERS.—Fraser's Extra CANVAS. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Pitt-street.

TO PRINTERS.—For SALE, a FOUNT of SMALL PICA, weighing about 460 lbs., nearly new, at 6d. per lb. Can be seen at HENRY CHATTO and CO.'S Auction Rooms.

ROCK SALT; also coarse and fine, in corn sacks. MAGNUS J. PEDEN, Pitt-street North.

BOTTLED BEER, choice brands, now landing, for SALE. MAGNUS J. PEDEN, Pitt-street North.

WHITTELL'S FUEL SHEDS.—Coal, Wood, Breese, Charcoal, at reduced prices.

COALS.—BULLI COALS delivered at the residence of the consumer for 20s. per ton. These valuable coals, particularly recommended for stove purposes, give an intense heat, make little smoke, leave no cinder, are wholly free from slate and stone, and effect by their durability a saving of more than fifty per cent., and are only to be obtained at E. HOLLOWAY'S, Albion Wharf, Sussex-street, bottom of Market-street.

15,000 FIREBRICKS, various patterns. Bradford and Co., Balmain. R. NOTT, Agent, 477, George-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

600,000 FEET colonial Hardwood, Shingles, Cedar. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-st.

300,000 FEET Baltic, Oregon, Clear Pine. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

IRONBARK Girders, Dray Poles, Shafts, Posts, Rails, and Palings. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO.

800,000 FEET Colonial and American Timber, 400,000 feet Colonial and Hobart Town Shingles. Taylor's Wharf, Sussex-street

400,000 FEET of Oregon Flooring Boards, 1 and 1¼ inch; 100,000 5 and 6 feet Hobart Town box Palings; Cedar Doors, Windows, Lathe, Ladders, Post-rails, Lime, &c., &c., at the lowest price. Taylor's Wharf, Sussex-street.

BOARDING HOUSE (full of lodgers) to be disposed of a bargain. C. H. ROOKE, 324, George-street.

LANE COVE.—30 Acres of good LAND to be SOLD, cheap. Address Mr. CASTLE, Solicitor, 93, Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE, at Winton, deliverable in March next,
3000 first-class ewes, 6 and 7 years
1700 ditto maiden ditto, 18 months
1700 ditto wethers, 18 month
150 ditto rams, 2 and 3 years.
Warranted sound, and never diseased.
Also, 3000 head mixed cattle, with right of brand, to be mustered and delivered. Apply to Messrs. DANGAR, GILCHRIST, and CO., 88, Clarence-street, Sydney; F. WYNDHAM Esq., Coolootai, Warialda; or the undersigned.
ALEXANDER WYNDHAM.
Winton, Goondiwindi, Queensland.

STATIONS and Store Stock for SALE. FATTORINI and CO., Stock and Station Agents, 138, Pitt-street, opposite Mort's gateway.

FOR SALE, first-rate SPRING CART, Horse and Harness, complete. S. Patrick, 69, Harris-st., Pyrmont.

BUGGY HORSES.—For SALE, 2 pairs good Buggy Horses, £30 and £45 per pair. GIBSON.

HORSES for SALE.—GIBSON has nine good saddle and harness Horses. Repository, 282, Pitt-street.

HARNESS.—Buggy, Dogcart, and Spring-cart Harness, cheapest in Sydney. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-st.

LADY'S HORSE for SALE, with or without superior side-saddle and bridle. GIBSON'S Repository.

HORSES and Vehicles lent on Hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts, 282, Pitt-st.

BUGGIES.—Several new and second-hand BUGGIES, cheap. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-st., op. School of Arts.

BUGGIES, colonial made, slidseats; Concords, single and double; Sociables, Waggons, &c. T. MOORE, 202, South Head Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Watches, Clothing, Fancy Goods, &c. &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Gold, silver, and other watches
New and second-hand clothing
Fancy goods
Boots, shoes, &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Preliminary Notice.

To Mechanics, Members of Building Societies, and others, who want a Freehold.

For Imperative Sale.
No. 17, Edward-street, near the South Head Road.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
A small house, with about 20 feet frontage to Edward-street, off South Head Road, and about 100 feet deep, to a back street.
Particulars in to-morrow's paper.

400 LOTS are Catalogued, and must be sold THIS DAY, by Mr. Bradley, at the Warehouse of Mr. W. B. Campbell, 588, George-st. Buyers are requested to be punctual at half-past 10.

E. NICHOLLS will sell by auction, at the Woolpack, Haymarket, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
Saddle and harness horses.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses, carts, drays, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

Horse, Dray, and Harness.

In the Insolvent Estate of Messrs. L. and S. Spyer.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Sempill, the official assignee of the above estate, to sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
One of the finest draught horses in Sydney; also
Dray and harness.

Horses.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
Boy Shaeton horse
Match carriage horses
Several useful backs
Heavy draught, and other horses; also,
Drays, harness, and sundries.

Fat Cattle.

At the Victoria Yards, on WEDNESDAY next.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Edward Flood, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on WEDNESDAY next, the 1st November,

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from R. Rouse, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY, the 30th October, at 11 o'clock,
100 head of fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Buyers! Buyers! Buyers!

MR. WILLIAM TINDALL has received instructions from B. Richards, Esq., to sell, at the Annandale Sale Yards, Camperdown, on MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.,
100 head prime fat bullocks, in lots to suit purchasers.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from James Logan, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
260 head of prime fat cattle, in lots—represented very superior.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from R. M. Fitzgerald, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
1000 prime fat sheep, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN will sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
153 head of prime fat cattle, in lots, from their noted Wammarawa station.

Hay, Straw, and Chaff.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Unpressed hay, straw, and chaff, by the truck load.
Terms, cash.

Railway Auction Produce Depot.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at his Depot, George-street South, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Butter, bacon, eggs, cheese, lard, poultry, fruit, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

LAVERACK and GIBSON will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, at 10,
Hay, straw, maize, potatoes, poultry, pigs, and calves.
Offices—282, Pitt-street, and Windsor.

Horses. Horses.

JOHN B. LAVERACK will sell by public auction, by order of Mr. P. Skillicorn, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at half-past 1 o'clock, at Dorsett's Yards, Windsor,
40 colts and fillies.
The above are from the stud of W. H. Suttor, Esq., Holloway Bank, and are represented as heavy draught and useful saddle horses.
No reserve.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, October 27th, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides
Spiced beef
Prime mess pork
Kangaroo skins, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 27th October, at a quarter to 12 o'clock precisely,
47 casks tallow
800 hides
Kip, sole, and harness leather
Hair, horns, shank bones, &c.
Terms, cash.

Fat Lambs, Fat Lambs.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at Lime-street Wharf, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,
13 fat lambs.

Weekly Produce Sale.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 27th October, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, hair, &c.

R. J. MACKENZIE will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway,
Hay, straw, wood, &c., at 10 a.m.
At Messrs. W. H. Mackenzie and Co.'s Depot,
Farm and dairy produce, live stock, poultry, &c., at 11 a.m.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at Railway Station, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, Straw, &c.
At his Auction Depot, at 11 o'clock,
Sheepskins, wool, cows, calves, pigs, butter, bacon, &c.
At 2 o'clock,
Fruit.

WOOL BUYERS. Wool Buyers.—At W. G. HENFREY'S Tower Stores, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, will be sold by auction,
Bale wool, and a small parcel sheepskins.

SATURDAY, 28th October, at 11 o'clock.

At the Rooms, 311, George-street, late Rossiter and Lazarus.

Superior Household Furniture, Office Furniture, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, 28th October, at his Rooms, 311, George-street,
Household furniture, comprising
Drawing and dining-room suites, loo and telescope tables, bookcases, pier glasses, chiffoniers, sideboards, wardrobes, chests of drawers, bedsteads and bedding, sofas, couches, plated ware, Russell's and other stoves, china, glass, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY, 28th October, at 11 o'clock.

In the Intestate Estate of J. S. De Courcy Braigrie.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, 28th October, at 11 o'clock, at his Rooms, George-street,
One gun, in leather case
Box of clothing.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Boots and Shoes.

Boots and Shoes.

85 Packages, now Landing,
Ex Margaret Mitchell and Philosopher.

All Seasonable Goods,
From Well-known Makers.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, October 30th.

N. COLLIER has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Commercial Sale Rooms, on MONDAY, October, 30th, at 11 o'clock,
The above shipments of boots and shoes.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Great Clearing-out Sale at the Stores of Messrs. Parkes and Co.,
5, Dangar Buildings, Clarence Street.

Highly Important
To Ironmongers
To Ironfounders
To Fancy Warehousemen
To Coachbuilders
To Jewellers
To Oilmen and Painters
To Brushware Dealers
To Cutlers, and
The Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Parkes and Co. to sell by auction, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, 30th and 31st instant, at 11, in consequence of their removing to premises in Wynyard-square, and to close various shipments, viz.,
Shear and blister steel
Wire nails
Patent clasp and clout nails
Wood screws
Saws, planes, mortice gauge, hammers, gimlets, and other tools
Assorted paints
Copper tea kettles, round and oval
Fencing wire
Carriage lamps
Assorted brushware
Gilt jewellery
Table cutlery
Pocket ditto

EARTHENWARE.

To Earthenware Buyers
To shippers to the adjacent colonies
To Buyers for the interior
To the Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, 27th October, 1865, at 11,
EARTHENWARE.
DINNER SERVICES—Argyle, unique clyde, &c.
TOILET SETS—Lilacs, eldon, W. and G., &c.
CUPS and SAUCERS—Printed, &c.
JUGS—White wicker, &c.
Also,
Chair pans, egg cups, bowls, muffins, &c.
A small and well-selected assortment of
PARIAN VASES, &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Friday.

SQUAT CHAMPAGNES
GREEN AND AMBER HOCKS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
5 packages, containing squat champagnes, green and amber hocks, &c.
Terms at sale.

CAVENDISH TOBACCO.

Brand—Webb and Purdy's.

To Tobacconists and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Australian Bonded Stores, THIS DAY, 27th October, 1865, at 11,
50 boxes cavendish tobacco, Webb and Purdy's brand.
Terms at sale.

THIS AFTERNOON, 27th October, 1865.

142 BAGS WHEAT,
Damaged.

To Millers
To Corn Factors
And others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. Daniell, King, and Co., to sell by auction, on the Market Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3,
On account of whom it may concern,
142 bags wheat.
More or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, net cash.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF IRONMONGERY, at the Stores of Messrs. Ashdown and Co., corner of George and King streets.

In order to ensure a speedy clearance of goods bought at the above sale, purchasers are respectfully requested to pay a deposit on their lots at fall of the hammer.
All goods not cleared within the specified time will be removed and resold at purchaser's risk and expense, as possession of the premises has to be given up on the 1st proximo.
N.B.—No reserve on any article.
CHANDLER and CO., Auctioneers, 151, Pitt-street.

FRIDAY, 27th October.

In the Insolvent Estate of Messrs. Ashdown and Co.

To Ironmongers
Storekeepers
Builders
Contractors
Dealers, and others.

Important Unreserved Sale of
GENERAL IRONMONGERY,
Shop Fixtures, Glass Cases, Office Fittings, &c.
Comprising:—
Kerosene and Gas Chandeliers
Table Lamps
Hall Lamps
Britannia Metal Goods
Long and Short-handled Shovels
Sluice Forks
American and other Axes
Hinges, Nails, Screws, and Gimlets
Carpenters' Tools
Masons' and Gardeners' ditto
Iron Buckets
Holloware
Glassware
Brushware
Tinware
Woodware
Fenders, Coal Hods
Register and other Stoves
Hip, Shower, and Vapour Baths
Agricultural Implements
Brass Foundry
And a large variety of General Ironmongery and Fancy Goods.
Also,
Very superior
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
By Elkington, Dixon, and others, comprising
Cruet and Egg Frames
Liqueur and Spirit Stands
Hot water Kettles
Salvers
Epergnes
Dish Covers, &c., &c.
The whole of Fixtures and Fittings, consisting of
Handsome Glass, Show Cases, Counters, Shelving, Office Furniture, Tools, Trucks, Weighing Machine, &c., &c.
Stanch Draught Horse, Cart, and Harness.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, at the corner of King and George streets, THIS DAY, 27th October, at 10 o'clock,
The remainder of the extensive stock in trade in the above estate, consisting of
General ironmongery, electro-plated and fancy goods, together with the fixtures, fittings, &c,

☞ The auctioneers beg to direct the especial attention of the ironmongery trade and others to the above important sale, and assure them that every article will be positively sold without the slightest reserve, in order to clear the premises, possession of which must be given up on the 1st proximo.
N.B.—In consequence of the number of lots, the sale will commence punctually at 10 o'clock.
Terms at sale

Drapery, Clothing, &c, &c.

Just Landed ex Colonial Empire and Philosopher.

THIS DAY, 27th,

At 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Several consignments drapery, clothing, &c.,
Black glaces
Mosquito nets
Rough brownc
French delaines
Tissue square shawls
Tissue long ditto
Printed Norwich ditto
Bordered Indiana squares
Printed longs
Victoria linings
Pale books
Saxony flannels
Harness frilled borders
Short blinds
Chene gauze
Linen damask cloths
Cotton pockets
Black coburgs
Imitation welshes
Printed muslins
Cambric prints
Regent ties
Dungaree trousers, W. F. and F. F.
Terms, liberal.

Boots and Shoes.

Joshua Joseph and Sons
A. and W. Flaxton
Homan and Co.
Bostock and Co.

Just landed ex Colonial Empire.

TUESDAY, 31st, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 31st,
120 packages boots and shoes, from the above favourite manufacturers.
Terms, liberal.

Black Cloths
Ditto Does
Fancy Tweeds
Brown Drills
White ditto
Ditto Ducks.

FRIDAY, 27th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 27th,
Damaged Crimean Shirts
Ditto Derries.

On account of whom it may concern,
Damaged by sea water.

THIS DAY, Friday, 27th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
2 cases, each 20 dozen, Crimean shirts, slightly
1 bale, containing 30 pieces, derries, ditto.
Terms, cash.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores
Mauritius Sugars
Java ditto
Teas, Candles, Hops, &c.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 31st October.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 31st October, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Mauritius sugars, teas, groceries, oilmen's stores, provisions, &c.
Terms at sale.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Large and Attractive Unreserved Sale.

MONDAY, 30th October.

From the following celebrated manufacturers:
Gamble and Davis, Homan, Joshua Joseph, and Bostock.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 30th October, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of the above goods, embracing about 200 packages, just landed.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, October 27th,
at half-past 10 o'clock.

On the Premises, 588, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

To Country Storekeepers
To Grocers and Drapers
To Ironmongers
To Shippers and others.
Highly Important Unreserved Sale at the Stores of Mr. W. B. Campbell.

Great Clearance Sale in consequence of the Expiration of Lease of Premises.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Mr. W. B. Campbell to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, No. 588, George-street, near Bathurst-street, THIS DAY October 27th, at half-past 10 o'clock.
The whole of his extensive stock-in-trade
Choice congou and other teas, ex Cathay, Narcissa, Neander, Elizabeth, &c.
400 cases best kerosene oil, Cozzen's brand
100 cases new raisins
2 tons wire nails, 1¼ to 4 inches
Tobacco, soap, salad oils, currants
Sauces, coffee, cigars, pepper, salts
Fruits, arrowroot, sugars, matches
Soda, oatmeal, sago, jams, cocoa
Liquorice, starch, spice, chocolate
Light blue, dark blue, sardines, baking powder
Meats, mustard, peel, whiting, tartaric acid
Meal, sperm candles, scented soap
33, 36, 72 inch white and gray calicoes and forfars
Hair cord, jaconet and dotted muslins
Moleskin, tweed, drill, duck, holland
Scotch twill, Osnaburgh, silk, cotton and cambric handkerchiefs
Gloves, ribbons, stays, tape, hosiery, shirts, braces, belts, towels, mats
Moleskin, tweed cloth, and drill trousers, vests and coats
Sewing, darning, knitting, embroidering and crochet cotton
Flannels, damasks, tickings, serge shirts
Blonds, laces, counterpanes, Winsey's mohair
Muslins, prints, knives and forks, lever clocks
Felt, druggeting, chintz, mosquito net, and hundreds of other articles usually sold in large country stores.
Also,
The fixtures comprise 3000 feet of inch pine boards, and four long counters, of 1½ inch stuff
Weighing machines, scoops, &c.
A great many of the lots will consist of cut lengths of drapery and part packages of grocery suited for family use. Consumers and dealers are invited to attend this extensive and unreserved sale, and are assured that every lot offered will be positively sold.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, October 28th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Highly important Sale by Auction of very superior Household Furniture and Effects,
Removed to the Rooms for the convenience of Sale.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George street, on SATURDAY, October 28th, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

At No. 2, Upper William-street, Darlinghurst, on THURSDAY, November 2nd, at 11 o'clock.

Highly Important Sale by Auction.

Very Superior Household Furniture and Effects, the property of the late James Patterson, Esq.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the premises, No. 2, Upper William-street, on THURSDAY, November 2nd, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Full particulars will be published.

SATURDAY, 12 o'clock.
On the premises, The Apollo Inn, Pitt-street.

The Lease, License, Fixtures, and Fittings.

HICHENS GEDYE will sell by auction, on SATURDAY next, the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, on the premises known as the Apollo Inn and Harmonic Hall, Pitt-street, either in one lot or separately,
The lease, license, fixtures, and fittings, comprising beer-engine, spirit fountains, bar, counter, shelving, tables, forms, good cellar pump, wine and spirit measures, floorcloth, &c.
Terms, cash on the fall of the hammer.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Damaged Oilmen's Stores
Ditto Candles
Groceries
Provisions, &c., &c.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Several large parcels of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue.

Bulk Ale
Bottled ditto.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Royal Oak, ——, master, from London.
Damaged.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
3 hogsheads Worthington's ale
5 cases Byass' bottled ale, each 4 dozen.
Terms, cash.

At Campbell's Wharf.
On MONDAY, October 30th, at 10 o'clock sharp.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Wallasea, ——, Captain Corrie, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

JL in diamond,
1 234—1 Crate Dinner Plates
236, 238, 240—3 ditto Pudding ditto
250—1 ditto Chamber Sets
260—1 ditto Basins, 2 sizes
263—1 ditto Chambers and Bowls
267—1 ditto Cups and Saucers
273—1 ditto Chambers and Bowls.
9 Crates.

To Earthenware Dealers and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Campbell's Wharf, on MONDAY, October 30th, at 10 o'clock sharp,
JL in diamond,

THIS DAY, October 27th, at 11 o'clock.

Ex Margaret Mitchell.]

11 Cases Fancy Goods—
Kerosene Lamps
Albums, Letter Files
Eye Glasses, Memo. Books
Envelopes, Note Paper
Coloured I. R. Balls
Hollow ditto
Toy Scales, Acrobats
Sham Fights
Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in cases, &c.
To Buyers of Fancy Goods, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, viz.,
11 cases assorted fancy goods, as above.
For unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

Highly Attractive Sale of
Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture.

Important Notice to
Private Parties Furnishing, Furniture Dealers, and others.

On MONDAY, 30th October, at 11 o'clock.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has been favoured with instructions from Solomon Moses, Esq., who is about leaving Sydney, to sell by public auction, at his residence, No. 459, Pitt-street South (near Liverpool-street), on MONDAY next, 30th October, at 11 o'clock, viz.:—
The whole of his elegant and substantial household furniture and effects, replete with every requisite necessary for a gentleman's family, of which a few only of the articles are enumerated, viz.
Elegant mahogany carved sideboard, plate glass back
Mahogany drawing-room suite, covered with morocco
Magnificent pianoforte, by Erard, 6½ octaves, with all the latest improvements
Handsome mahogany telescope loo dining table
Ditto ditto card tables to match
Spanish mahogany massive four-post bedstead, elaborately carved
Ditto double-winged wardrobe, plate glass doors
Marble washstand, and dressing table to match
Elegant pier glass
Ditto ornaments, engravings
Candelabras, cornice poles
Brussels carpets, plated ware
Glassware, china, crockery
Kitchen utensils, &c.
Full particulars will be found in the catalogues, which may be had, with cards to view, on Friday, 26th instant, on application to the auctioneer, 309, George-street.
The whole of the above furniture was manufactured expressly to order by that well-known maker, Rivett, of Finsbury-square, London; and the auctioneer, in calling the attention of parties furnishing, furniture dealers, and others to the above sale, wishes to impress upon their minds the fact that such an opportunity for procuring really first-class furniture is rarely to be met with at public auction in the colony, and should therefore not be lost sight of.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 27th Instant.

Brandy, case and bulk
Burgundy
Claret, &c., &c.
To Close Shipments.

Highly Important to
Wine and Spirit Merchants
Publicans
Storekeepers
Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Bordeaux,
X over 924,
101 cases L. Pere, Fils, and Co., finest pale brandy
C over 955,
9 hogsheads fine pale brandy.
Ex Fernandes and Bordeaux,
Duty Paid.
101 cases burgundy
189 ditto claret
Ex Jessica,
W over 7,
9 hogsheads fine dark brandy
1 ditto ditto pale ditto
8 quarter-casks dark ditto
2 ditto pale ditto.
X over 7,
100 cases Theophile Pignon pale brandy.
Ex Cherwell,
K over 25,
9 hogsheads fine dark brandy
1 ditto pale ditto
8 quarter-casks dark ditto
2 ditto pale ditto.
M over 25,
95 cases Theophile Pignon pale brandy.
Ex Persia,
200 cases Bde. St. Alban's cognac
50 ditto fine champagne ditto.
Terms at sale.
Samples of the whole of the above are now to be seen at the Auction Rooms.

Batgers' Oilmen's Stores.

103 Cases
Pint Pickles
Bottled Fruits
1 lb. Tins Jams.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Royal Oak, —— master, from London.
Damaged.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
BL
7 cases, each 3 dozen, Batger's pint pickles
40 ditto, each 2 dozen ditto, bottled fruits
56 ditto, each 6 dozen, 1 lb. tins jams.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 27th October.

To Cricketers and others.
☞ The first lot to be offered.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1 cricketers' tent, 12 x 10, and a sundry lot of cricketing materials.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 27th October.

☞ Important Sale of Valuable Engravings.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Superior framed engravings, including a number of choice subjects from paintings, by
Marshall Claxton
Sir E. Landseer
Rosa Bonheur
Herring, Turner
Frith, Eastlake
Wilkie, and other celebrities.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 27th October.
At 12 o'clock.

☞ Books, Bibles, and Testaments.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of six cases books, comprising
Works by favourite authors
Scott's, and Henry's Bibles, Testaments, &c.
☞ For positive and unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

The LALLA ROOKH,
Clipper Brig, 147 tons register.

MONDAY, 30th October.

Important Notice to Parties interested in the Island or Intercolonial Trade, Shipowners, Merchants, and others.

For Sale without the slightest reserve.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, at 12,
The well-known and favourite brig
LALLA ROOKH, 147 tons register.
The LALLA ROOKH was built at Aberdeen, Scotland, of the very best materials, and is in good order, having been docked and thoroughly overhauled in this port only six months since; she is in every respect equal to a new vessel, and can proceed on any voyage at once without additional expense.
The LALLA ROOKH carries 230 tons general cargo, on a light draught of water, and has been for some time successfully employed in the Island trade. She now lies at Moncrieff's Wharf open to the most minute inspection.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.

WEDNESDAY, 1st November.

Important Preliminary Announcement.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Buyers for Shipment, and others.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
Ex Cumberland,
Invoices of oilmen's stores, provisions, &c.; full particulars of which will appear.
Terms at sale.

Chilian Wheat.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Spartan, from Valparaiso.

FRIDAY, 27th October.

To Millers, Shippers, and others.
At the Stores, Margaret-street.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., Margaret-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3,
Ex Spartan,
130 bags wheat, slightly damaged
20 ditto ditto, much ditto
17 ditto ditto, rebagged.
Terms, cash.

The ZISKA,
Fine Clipper British-built Brig.

MONDAY, 30th October.

Important Notice to Shipowners, Merchants, Traders to the neighbouring Colonies or the Eastern Seas, and others.

N.B.—The ZISKA is now lying off Miller's Point, after discharging a cargo of Java produce from Batavia. The most minute inspection of the vessel and her stores is particularly invited.

For Sale without reserve.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, at 12 noon,
The fine British built A1 for 12 years brig ZISKA, register tonnage, 260 tons; tons burthen, about 350.
The ZISKA was built under special survey, is a remarkably fast vessel and now in perfect order. She has a very full and complete inventory, which will be ready for inspection in a few days.

For any further desired particulars apply to the auctioneers, at their Rooms, 362, George-street.
Terms at sale.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PERMANENT CITY INVESTMENT.

TWO FIRST-CLASS SHOPS AND DWELLINGS, Nos. 51 and 53, WILLIAM-STREET,
On the south side, a few feet from Yurong-street, and now occupied by Messrs. Clay and Wright.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 30th October, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having a frontage of 30 FEET TO WILLIAM-STREET, with a depth of 90 feet, extending to a lane 16 feet wide, on which are these TWO SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT, WELL-FINISHED SHOPS AND DWELLINGS, Nos. 51 and 53 WILLIAM-STREET.
These houses are brick-built, on a basement story of stone, and have a handsome front elevation of painted brickwork, with stone facings and parapet.
No. 51—occupied by Mr. Clay—kitchen and two rooms in the basement; shop and two rooms on the ground floor, and three rooms and dressing-room, or closet, on the first floor.
No. 53—occupied by Mr. Wright—has the same accommodation.
Large yard at the rear of each, with stable, sheds, &c. Water laid on.

☞ This property occupies a first-rate position in the city, immediately below the National School and Museum. The premises are very superior, and no expense has been spared in finishing them in a good and substantial style. As a permanent and desirable city investment, in a main thoroughfare, the property can with confidence be recommended.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.

THREE HANDSOME COTTAGE RESIDENCES and Grounds, River View Terrace and Mary-street, a few yards from the Station.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 30th October, at 11 o'clock,
THREE COTTAGE RESIDENCES, most beautifully situated at Burwood Railway Station. They each contain wide verandahs on two sides, hall through the house, and six rooms, and have attached to each house the following quantity of land:—
Lot 1 has 102 feet frontage to River View-terrace, and 210 feet frontage to Mary-street.
Lot 2 has 160 feet frontage to Mary-street, with a depth of 100 feet.
Lot 3 has 100 feet frontage to Mary-street, and a depth of 400 feet to another street.

☞ These villas are built of colonial weatherboards, and finished with great taste, both inside and out.
The grounds adjoin Burwood House, the residence of J. A. Saunders, Esq., the situation being unsurpassed by any other site in this highly favoured district, commanding most extensive views of the Parramatta River and surrounding country.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

MONDAY, 6th NOVEMBER.
At 11 o'clock sharp.
MILLER, BROTHERS' grand annual unreserved sale of carriages, harness, and saddlery, will take place at their Monster Carriage Show-rooms, on MONDAY, the 6th November, at 11 o'clock,
Upwards of 200 carriages, buggies, and waggons, own and best build
100 sets of harness, by best makers, English and colonial
Middlemore's all-over hogskin saddles, &c.
See advertisement in Argus.
M. M'CAW, Auctioneer, Melbourne.

TUESDAY, October 31, and WEDNESDAY, November 1,
At 11 o'clock each day.

On the Premises of Messrs. Fulton and Co., Flinders-street.

UNRESERVED CLEARING SALE.
To wind up Partnership Accounts.

To the Hardware Traders and Foundrymen of Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, and neighbouring colonies.

GEMMELL, M'CAUL, and CO., have received instructions from Messrs. Fulton and Co. to sell by auction, on the premises, Flinders-street, Melbourne, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 31st October and 1st November,
Bar iron
Cast, spring and blister steel
Bolt and nu

NEW ZEALAND.

THE WEST COAST GOLD FIELDS.

We have papers from Hokitika direct, to the 14th instant, from which the following quotations are taken.

Hokitika overdone as a Gold-field.—The *Leader* of the 13th remarks that the Aucklanders seem to be half crazy on the subject of Hokitika, and statements are made in the local Press that must mislead any person who puts his trust in them. We are surprised that not one of the journals of the would-be capital of New Zealand possesses the necessary adjunct of a correspondent on the West Coast, and prefer dishing up every yarn spun by a returned excursionist for the delectation of their readers. We do not so much object to the comparison made by the *Southern Cross*, that the Hokitika diggings will rival those of Victoria, whatever doubts may arise in our minds on the subject; nor to the "obvious" fact that the Manukauis nearer Hokitika than Nelson, and better adapted than the latter as a port of transhipment; but we do object to the charge made against our hotel-keepers that "there is no accommodation on shore whatever," and that a gentleman "was unable to obtain a bed, though he would willingly have paid £1 a night for the use of one." The *Cross* winds up with, "There is indeed, an opening for all trades and occupations;" and it is chiefly in consequence of the evil that such false reports may do that we take notice of them, and characterise them as we do now, as at least unmitigated exaggerations. We beg to state publicly that the place is being considerably overdone, both by miners and business men; and it is without depreciating the value of Hokitika as a gold-field that we do so. The ground yet opened and proved is all taken up, and any miners now arriving must either prospect for themselves or wait for something to turn up; and with regard to business men, we do not consider it an exaggeration if we say that there is not a single branch of industry not overdone in Hokitika. We are sorry to see the indiscriminate and wholesale rush that has lately set in, for we believe that unless the gold-fields advance at a rate not warranted by present prospects, a season of stagnation and distress will surely arrive that will be severely felt by every one resident on the West Coast.

The Bruce Bay Rush.—A Regular Sell.—The *Leader* has received intelligence from Bruce Bay up to Wednesday morning. Our informant reports that so far, the rush is a decided sell, there being only two or three claims on the beach getting a little gold. A good many of those assembled there are meditating a return, and more would have left in the Airedale, but were too late to get a passage. Some of Mr. M'Gregor's party intend to return overland if another steamer does not soon call to take away those who wish to leave.

The Cry is, Still they Come. The same paper says:—Sunday morning saw our streets crowded with men, women, and children—fresh arrivals—landed from the steamers Hero and Airedale, and during the whole day pedestrians were jostling each other at every corner, and the pathways were so thronged that some difficulty was experienced in making way through the mass of promenaders who were gazing with curious eyes at the sights to be seen in Hokitika. The Hruce landed this very large accession to our population, and her appearance, as she crossed the bar, was somewhat singular, her decks, paddle boxes, and every available place for sitting or standing being occupied, this great top weight causing her to rock heavily and slowly as the rollers successively caught her. We believe this to be the largest number of passengers ever brought on shore by her in one trip, three hundred and sixty-nine being the total number, two hundred and two of which were transhipped from the Hero, and one hundred and sixty-seven from the Airedale. We should imagine that our publicans and restaurant keepers must have done a roaring trade; and no little inconvenience must have resulted to those who required accommodation for the night. It is fortunate that our market is so well stocked, otherwise a decided rise in the price of the necessaries of life would in all probability, occur; and even as it is, should this rush that is setting in, continue, we shall find that our warehouses will soon be bare if our importations do not keep pace with it.

Perils of a Digger's Life.—We have hitherto had reason (remarks the *Leader*), to congratulate the miners of the Kanieri district on their fortunate exemption from those accidents which are of such frequent occurrence on the gold-fields. It has, however, at last become our painful duty to record a distressing, and what has since proved fatal, disaster to a miner on the Kanieri Terrace. From the circumstances as related to us it appears that, on Tuesday week, two miners were working in a tunnel some little distance above Mr. Beattie's store, and at the time the accident occurred were timbering their ground, which, through its loose and shingly nature, is extremely difficult to keep up. The main set of timber having been got in, the process of driving the latter home had commenced. One of the miners, named Stewart, was in the face of the drive clearing away the points, and his mate was behind him driving them ahead with a heavy pick. In so doing, he unfortunately missed the heel of the one he was hammering, and struck the cap-piece, knocking it off the props, and in an instant, the supports being thus suddenly removed, an immense quantity of gravel fell, filling the end of the drive and completely burying the poor fellow. As usual in such cases, willing hands were quickly there to extricate him, and the services of Dr. Anderson immediately called into requisition to be in readiness to render medical aid the moment he was dug out. An hour and a half elapsed before they were able to get his head uncovered, and, of course, but little hopes were entertained of finding him alive. To their astonishment, however, he was still not only breathing, but able to speak. The Doctor, who had been all the time in the tunnel, at once administered restoratives to enable him to support the weary trial that further awaited him until the dirt and timber were completely removed. This occupied no less than three hours and a half longer, when at last they had the satisfaction of succeeding in their humane efforts. When carried out of the tunnel his first words were, "What has become of my left arm;" and, upon examination, Dr. Anderson found that his left side was completely paralysed. He was at once removed to his tent, and up to last Sunday hopes were entertained of his recovery; but on that morning unfavourable symptoms set in, and in a few hours he was a corpse.

Another Rush.—The *West Coast Times* of the 14th says:—Yesterday reports were rife in Hokitika concerning a rush that had set in near the cemetery, and no small excitement has been caused thereby amongst the many miners who are at present waiting in Hokitika for intelligence, anxious enough, no doubt, to hear something definite that would enable them at once to leave town and an idle life. As usual in such cases, rumour has much exaggerated the real facts of the case, we having heard that as much as 2 dwts. the dish had been obtained. As far as we can learn, the highest prospect washed was 3 grs. the dish; and on our applying at the Camp for information, we were given to understand that no application for a prospecting claim had been made. We are also informed that the sinking was shallow, the prospectors' hole being only three feet deep; but that lower down, on the side of the terrace, the ground was much deeper, and not yet bottomed.

The Dangers of the Bar: How Remedied.—The *Leader* observes:—Whatever may be said about the dangers of the bar, the extreme risk incurred by vessels in crossing it, in attempting which so many come to grief, we may, as a set-off, take credit to ourselves for the expeditious manner with which we transport them afterwards across the spit into the river. Quite a new profession has been born here, and, through constant practice, is rapidly been perfected, and if it only continue to advance in the same proportion which it has done lately, the work of conveying vessels from where the sea first cast them, into a place of safety, will be a matter relating only to the expenditure of a certain amount of time and money. In a seaport town, there is always a number of "old salts" adrift ashore; and in Hokitika especially only too many of that class, thrown out of employment through their vessels having been wrecked here, are knocking about only too ready to turn their hands to anything in the shape of honest labour; and the professional acumen conspicuous in seamen naturally prompts them to turn their attention to those vessels which, getting into difficulties, need a helping hand to get them out again; and the intelligence and energy displayed by these men is creditable in the highest degree to them. No sooner does a vessel come ashore now than tenders are at once in for her removal, and the work proceeds with a rapidity which, under the circumstances, is something astonishing. In go the long-handled shovels, and out goes the sand. Quickly the screws are placed under, and she is raised and chocked; the ways to carry her follow as a natural sequence; and very soon the schooner, brig, or cutter, as the case may be, is seen moving slowly along—the motive power being supplied by powerful winches heavily weighted, to keep them in their place—further secured by anchors. The river being at last reached, she is once more sent afloat; and the sturdy fellows who have so triumphantly proved the power of mind over matter, in all probability once more turn their faces seawards, watching for the next "distressing wreck" that will give them fresh employment. Such scenes as these are of frequent occurrence in Hokitika, the last of the sort being the transportation of the schooner Dolphin in the above manner. This vessel was at first supposed to be a complete wreck, but she is now, we are happy to say, so close to the river side that a day or two more of steady work is all that is required to float her.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Police Court, Saturday, 21st October.—Before the Mayor, and Messrs. Holroyd, N. Stewart, and S. Crook.—Edward Cleary, publican, of the Western Road, was found guilty of a breach of the Licensing Act, by allowing music in his house without permission of the Bench, and was ordered to pay a fine of £3, with costs.

Monday, 23rd.—Before Mr. H. Byrnes.—Jane Gallagher, charged by constable Daly with having made use of bad language in a public place, was convicted, and, in default of the fine, was sent to gaol for two months.—Mary Ann Cusack, apprehended as a vagrant by constable Jones, was sentenced to three calendar months' imprisonment.

Tuesday, 24th.—Before Messrs. Langley and N. Stewart. James Dunning, a vegetable dealer, was brought before the Court by constable Budin, who apprehended him at his residence, in O'Connell-street, on suspicion of stealing a quantity of onions, the property of Mr. John Good. It appears that quantities of vegetables have repeatedly been stolen from Mr. Good's garden, in Villiers-street, and suspicion rested upon the prisoner, but in no previous case could the theft be traced to him. On this occasion footmarks were traced from the garden for about five hundred yards, in the direction of prisoner's house. The marks, when measured and compared, were found to correspond with his boots. A large quantity of onions were discovered in the back room of his house, covered with a tarpaulin, and when disturbed he appeared to have been in the act of cleaning them. When questioned as to the manner in which he became possessed of them, he made several contradictory statements. The onions were identified by Mr. Good as part of his crop now growing. Prisoner consented to be dealt with summarily, and was sentenced to six calendar months' hard labour in Parramatta gaol.

Robert Abbott, who was apprehended near the river in the racecourse, by constable Brennan, on suspicion of being of unsound mind, and likely to commit self-destruction, was ordered to find sureties, in default of which he was sent to gaol for seven days for medical treatment.

Volunteer Rifles.—At a meeting of members of the company, held on Wednesday, for the purpose of electing one of their number to the vacant lieutenancy of the company, Mr. A. L. M'Dougall was unanimously chosen for recommendation to his Excellency.

SUTTON FOREST.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Rain is sadly required, the ground is literally baked, and the waterholes in the neighbourhood drying up. On several occasions there has been every indication of a pour down, but no such luck. It is hard to tell what will be the consequence if the present dryness holds on very much longer; as it is, the pasture ground looks wretched in the extreme, and many of the farmers to save their cattle are compelled to run them on their growing crops. Beef is retailing, in consequence, at 4½d. per lb. retail, and very poor at that figure. It is expected, unless there is a good fall of rain, beef will be 1s. per lb. at Christmas. The crops are, generally speaking, looking anything but healthy, from want of moisture. The frost within a night or two ago has nipped the fruit blossoms, and in many gardens and orchards there will be little or no fruit this season. As for gardening, that is utterly out of the question; nor do I ever remember, for the time of the year, to see them look so bad of vegetation—nothing appears to grow. Rain, rain, is earnestly wished for, if only a good thunderstorm. It is the general belief we are to experience a dry summer, which God forbid.

Trade.—Business in every line is extremely slack—money scarce, hardly obtainable, and spirits depressed through the anticipated failure of the crops. In a district like this it is astonishing what a difference it makes to trade when the settlers are affected from drought, and the failure of the crops.

Bronchitis.—This complaint has been very prevalent here for the last month past, neither young nor old have escaped it—in several cases most fearfully, bringing its victims almost to the verge of the grave; in one or two instances fatal results have been the consequence. It is gradually disappearing from among us.

A Public Nuisance.—For the last five years a number of valuable and favourite dogs have been poisoned by some person in the habit of laying strychnine in the public thoroughfare, whereby teamsters' dogs, kept to guard their drays at night when on the roads, when passing in the vicinity of the church and road to Berrima, have eat of the poisoned meat laid purposely for them, and in less than half-an-hour have died. It has been carried on to such an extent that from £1 to £10 have been offered as a reward to find out the dog poisoner.

SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES.

Municipality of Balmain.—A meeting of the council was held on Monday evening, the 23rd October. Members present:—Councillor Mansfield (chairman) and councillors Booth, Broderick, Gray, Perdriau, and Ramsay. The minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The chairman stated that a petition had been placed in his hands, but it was so offensively worded, that he could not lay it before the council. The committee of works brought up a report stating that during the past two weeks they had certified and submitted to the finance committee various accounts for £98 19s. 1d. Report received. The committee of finance brought up a report stating that, since the last meeting of council, sundry accounts amounting to £81 10s. 1d. had been paid by them under votes of appropriation, and recommending the payment of £6 8s. to Messrs. Fairfax and Sons, and £5 18s. to Messrs. Hanson and Bennett for advertisements; also, £16 to Mr. H. Sawyer for the supply of blue metal stone, and £5 5s. to J. Sullivan for breaking the same. Report received. The following minute by the chairman respecting the powers of the chairman of a municipal council to call meetings of the council was read:—"Having been requested by members of this council to recapitulate the substance of the observations which I addressed to the council in April last, respecting the mode of calling meetings of council which was then adopted, and which has now been continued more than six months, I have thought that the most serviceable way of complying with that request would be to place my views upon record in the form of a minute. By section 64 of the Municipalities Act of 1858 (22 Vic. No. 19), it is enacted that 'the chairman may call a meeting of the council as often as he shall think proper.' The same power is given, and in precisely the same words, by section 66 of the Sydney Corporation Act (20 Vic., No. 56), to the Mayor of Sydney, and by section 69 of the Municipal Corporations Act of England and Wales (5 and 6 Wm. 4, c. 76), to the mayors of English cities, towns, and boroughs. Notice of the time and place of every intended meeting must be given under section 63 of the Municipalities Act, and sec. 65 of the Sydney Corporation Act, twenty-four hours at least, and under sec. 69 of the Corporation Act of England, three clear days at least before such meeting. By sec. 65 of the Municipalities Act, sec. 67 of the Sydney Act, and sec. 69 of the English Act, it is directed that in every notice or summons to attend any meeting of the council shall specify the business to be transacted; and that no business shall be transacted at such meeting other than is specified in the notice. It thus seems perfectly clear, that the chairman may call the council together whenever he thinks proper, that at meetings so called he may propose whatever business he may have thought proper to specify in the summons, and that no other business can at such meetings be transacted. But it has been said, that in the case of Balmain this power is restricted by one of our by-laws. In sec. 22 of the by-law of standing orders it is provided that 'no member shall make any motion initiating a subject for discussion but in pursuance of notice, openly given at a previous sitting of the council, and duly entered on the notice paper with his signature thereto.' In my view if the effect of this provision were to preclude the chairman from bringing before meetings called by himself, at his own discretion, any business but such as had been notified at a previous meeting, the by-law would on that point conflict with the Act, and therefore be void in law. The chairman's power to call a meeting at any time he thinks proper necessarily implies that he may do so irrespective of any previous meeting, and that it is for him to determine in what shape each item of the business he intends to propose shall be submitted to the council. He may shape it as an interrogatory to which he will ask the council to pronounce a definitive answer; or he may shape it as an order of the day which the council shall be required to dispose of, and this is the course pursued in some of the municipalities; or he may shape it as a resolution to be moved either by himself or by some other member whose consent to do so he has previously obtained, and this is the course which I have taken. I may here be allowed to quote a passage from the able paper on municipal administration, published in the *Herald* of the 30th March last, by Mr. Charles St. Julian, whose official experience in municipal administration, aided by earnest study of the whole subject, entitles his opinions to more than ordinary respect. The passage is as follows: 'The chairman, in calling his council together, which under section 64 he can do as often as he shall think proper, can cause notice to be given to its members of the business for which he summons them. He has the inherent right of thus bringing before the council any business within the scope of its functions, without the intervention of a notice of motion by a councillor; and he will not be deprived of this right by any by-law which the council may have passed for the regulation of its proceedings, even although it may seem to have such an effect, for any provision in a by-law which conflicts with the Act itself will be invalid.' There is another point. It has been said that for a chairman to move a resolution is irregular. I admit that upon placing a notice of motion upon the summons paper it may be more convenient that he should place it there in the name of another member, as I have usually done; but he is not bound to do so, either by usage or by law. Not by usage, for in meetings of business, both in this country and in England, the moving of certain resolutions from the chair has long been the settled practice. Nor is he bound to do so by law, for if there were any doubt whether his right to vote as a councillor, which, with his casting vote as a chairman, is settled by section 62 of the Act, necessarily comprehends an equality with all other councillors in the general rights of discussion, the doubt would in our case be removed by section 2 of our by-law of standing orders, which declares in so many words that 'the chairman may take part in *all* the proceedings of the council.' It is thus manifest that along with the special powers vested in his office, the chairman retains all the rights and privileges belonging to him as a councillor, not the least important of which is the one in question, namely, the right to make motions. Again it is said that if the chairman can place upon the summons paper notice of motion not given at a previous sitting of the council he may take the council by surprise, since the summons need not be served more than twenty-four hours before the time appointed for meeting; in other words, that twenty-four hours' notice is too short. It seems to me a conclusive answer that such is the law. The Legislature has deemed a written notice of twenty-four hours sufficient, and has so enacted in the statute under which the council exists. The objection, however, whatever it may be worth, applies to all the other members not less than to the chairman, for under section 64 of the Act it is in the power of any two councillors to do the same thing, that is, to call a meeting of the council upon the chairman's refusal to call it), giving no more than twenty-four hours' notice of the business they propose to be transacted. In short, if the objection had any force, the 22nd section of the by-law would make the 64th section of the Act a dead letter. If it be asked, of what use then is that section of the by-law? I answer, its legitimate effect is this—that any individual member wishing to bring forward a motion, and not giving notice thereof in either of the two ways prescribed by sections 64 and 65 of the Act, namely, through the chairman in the summons issued by his authority, or through a requisition signed by at least two councillors, must give notice in the way prescribed by the by-law itself. In conclusion, I may remark that the form of notice and summons by which the meetings of this council have been convened since the beginning of April last was taken from that of the Municipal Council of Sydney, which had been in use for many years, and had worked well. It seemed to me to be a model worthy of our imitation, for three reasons: first, because it had been framed under competent legal advice; secondly, because, as before noticed, the Sydney Corporation Act is, on this point, identical with our own; and, lastly, because I felt convinced, after much thought, that I could not devise a form better calculated, with the few modifications which I introduced, to assist the council in the transaction of the various departments of their business, and thus subserve the interests of the ratepayers, and answer every useful purpose for which the paper was intended. R. Mansfield, chairman. 23rd October, 1865." — Motions pursuant to notices given:—1. By councillor Perdriau, "That the unpaid accounts brought up this day, and certified correct by the finance committee, be paid." Put and passed. 2. By councillor Broderick in the absence of councillor Elliott, "That Adolphus-street be repaired, at an expense of £70." Amendment moved by councillor Gray, seconded by councillor Perdriau, "That £25 be substituted for £70." The question, as amended, was put and passed. 3. By councillor Broderick, "That a pipe drain be laid at the junction of Church and Cameron streets, at a cost not exceeding £6." Put and passed. Notice of motion:—By councillor Ramsay, "That a portion of Darling-street, east of St. Mary's Church, be repaired at an expense of £75." The council then rose.

Municipality of Cook.—A meeting of the council was held at the council chambers, on Monday, the 23rd instant. Present: the chairman Mr. James Larkin, and councillors Flanagan, Johnson, and Bartley. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, confirmed, and signed. Correspondence: 1. Letter to the Surveyor-General transmitting the order of the chairman for the plan of the streets of the municipality as aligned under the Act. 2. Letter to the Under-Secretary for Works requesting him to convey the thanks of the council to the Honorable the Minister for Public Works for his courtesy and kindness in so promptly entertaining the proposition of the council to co-operate with them in kerbing and guttering the southern side of the village of Camperdown. 3. Notice convening meeting for this day. Reports. The chairman brought up report from the finance committee, recommending payment of accounts amounting to £32 13s 6d. Moved by councillor Bartley, and seconded by councillor Johnson, "That the report be received and adopted, and orders drawn for the amount;" carried. The chairman laid on the table accounts amounting to £36 1s. Ordered to be referred to the finance committee. The chairman again laid on the table the letter from the Surveyor-General, dated the 12th instant, with reference to a plan of the municipality, which it was moved by councillor Flanagan, and seconded by councillor Bartley, "That the Surveyor-General be respectfully informed in reply to his letter, that it will be sufficient for the purposes of the council if a map or plan illustrative of boundaries, &c., of the municipality be furnished to them." Carried. The chairman again brought under the notice of the council the letter from the Public Works Department of the 10th instant, in reference to the kerbing and guttering the southern side of the village of Camperdown, when it was agreed to take into further consideration at the next meeting the above letter, in order that steps might be taken to move the Government to align the Parramatta Road from the Missenden Road to Annandale Bridge; and also to decide on the width to be left for footpaths. This having terminated the business the meeting separated.

THE WASTE LANDS IN AMERICA.

(*From the Times' Correspondent.*)

New York, August 1.

In the present straitened condition of the United States' Exchequer, it is natural that those who have the control of it should look with wistful eyes towards those States and territories whose enormous mineral wealth has only recently been discovered. The course of legislation in America with regard to its territories has not always been of the most economical kind. Government has been lavish in the distribution of its wealth, forgetting that the hour might come when it would need all the resources within its reach. Whether the extra production of gold is an addition to the world's wealth or not, American economists hold that a time of great production has always been a time of great prosperity, and they point to the progress made by Europe and America during the last fifteen years in corroboration of their views. "If our Government," they are accustomed to say, "had not given away its mineral possessions in the Pacific States, it could have fortified itself against the strains it is now called upon to encounter. We need scarcely have been inconvenienced pecuniarily by the war, and our debt would certainly not have assumed its present proportions." Even now it is not too late for the Legislature to retrace its steps. What it has lavished already cannot be recalled, but it may cease to be prodigal. And as there is reason to believe that this subject will be one of the earliest to engage the attention of Congress, a review of it in its past and present bearings may not be without its uses.

When in 1801 the United States Government bought the French possessions on the Mississippi, and purchased, or went through the form of purchasing, land belonging to the Indians, Congress passed a law authorising the sale of all such lands to colonists at a price not exceeding a dollar an acre. The Government undertook to defray the cost of surveying, and for some years the expenditure on this account was not counterbalanced by the receipts upon sales of land. But in process of time the Eastern States became overpopulated, emigration from abroad flowed towards this continent, and the tide soon turned in the direction of the West. Then the sales of land became so numerous that even at the low rates demanded a large profit was left in the hands of the Government. This surplus increased so much that it became a source of weakness rather than of strength to the Government, as it led to corruption, and proved a real embarrassment to the Administration. After long consideration it was resolved to lend the money in hand to the various States, the amount to be distributed *pro rata*, according to population, and to be devoted to educational purposes, internal improvements, and objects of the like kind. Some of the States declined at first to receive these loans, but they soon recognised the folly of that course, and ultimately they were accepted by all. The money thus lent has never been returned; and although if the States were called upon to pay it they would be obliged to do so, yet their financial credit so involves the credit of the Federal Government that it is quite understood no demand upon them will ever be made. Thus for the Government had merely been liberal, and doubtless the stimulus it gave to the progress and prosperity of the country fully compensated it. It was not until three or four years ago that, as some contend, it squandered its resources, and this happened in the following way.

An Act was passed in Congress known as "the "Homestead Law," by which any person is empowered to claim 160 acres of the territories, or "wild" land in the West, without paying a fraction to the Government for them. It is only imposed as a condition that the land shall be put under cultivation. Since that time it has been discovered that these territories abound in gold or silver, which comes into the hands of the first emigrant who is adventurous enough to seek his fortunes in the remote West—the tract which used to be called the "Far West" being long since passed. This "Homestead Law," as I began by remarking, is now much regretted by many financiers in the country. More than one public man has openly deplored its existence, and one of the foremost wrote two letters recommending that it be repealed. To this, however, there would be many and grave objections. On the faith of the guarantee given by the Government miners have gone in large numbers to the mines of the Pacific States—as for convenience they may be called—and it is too late to withdraw from any engagement with them. But might not all lands as yet unoccupied be claimed by and on behalf of the Government? Congress would be reversing its former policy by assenting to such a course, for so recently as last session it made a law respecting the new State of Nevada, which was as follows:—

"No possessory action between individuals, in any of the courts of the United States, for the recovery of any mining title, or for damages to such title, shall be affected by the fact that the paramount title to the land on which such mines are, is in the United States; but each case shall be judged by the law of possession."

"The law of possession" is no other than the laws made by the States, *i. e.*, by the miners themselves.

Thus, then, the right of the miner to take up land and claim it as his own has been reaffirmed; and those who advocate his interests contend that no alteration in the law can now be made with any sense of justice. "At least," they say, "a hundred and fifty thousand of the miners of the Pacific have, for the last fifteen years, devoted themselves exclusively to explorations. All they ask, and all they expect to receive, is a mine when they find it. No money can buy this kind of labour. Whatever action Government may take, one thing is certain, that the miner's possession and the miner's right will never be disregarded." Yet during the last four years the necessities of the Government have forced it to disregard more than one "right," and even to take a liberty here and there with the Constitution, which would have shocked the people of the United States in 1860, but which, by common consent, they shut their eyes to in 1865.

This being the position of legislation with regard to those States and territories, it is necessary to glance at the extent of the resources which are involved. The chief mineral districts are Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, and New Mexico. Arizona comprises New Mexico between the 100 degree of longitude and the Californian line, and, according to Mr. M'Cormack, the secretary of the territory, it embraces 120,912 square miles, or 77,383,680 acres a district three times as large as the State of New York. Besides the enormous mineral wealth of this region it is described as having splendid arable, pasture, and timber lands. It is a quartz mining country, and only men therefore who go with a little capital can hope to succeed. It is, however, already largely populated. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in a report submitted to Congress in December, 1863, states that Arizona is probably richer in minerals than any other territory of equal extent, and he goes on to say, "The rich silver mines of Nevada on the north, of Sonora on the south, which latter have been traced into and successfully worked in the southern part of the territory (Arizona), recent discoveries in the valleys of the Upper Colorado and its tributaries, and in Western New Mexico and Eastern Arizona, all point to this territory as the grand centre of the immense mineral deposits of this region." The wealth of Nevada, the last State added to the Union, is even greater than that of this territory. Nevada lies north of Arizona, and west of Utah—the Mormons being somewhat discomposed by the presence near them of a rude and unholy mining population. It is computed that Nevada could produce twelve and a-half millions of dollars a day—provided there were a thousand quartz mills at work, "of a capacity for reducing 50 tons each per day." This result is at present problematical, but what is actually being done may be inferred from the fact that in September of last year the product of the silver mines of the district known as Washoe was no less than about 75,000 dollars per day. In October, 1862, one of the counties in this State, Storey County, sent a contribution of 20,226 dollars 22 cents to the Sanitary Commission of the United States. The chief mines are silver, but quicksilver, lead, and antimony are said to be abundant. It may be interesting to state that Nevada sent two companies of troops for service in the war, altogether about 350 men. Colorado, lying upon the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, was made an organized territory in 1861, and in 1863 its mines yielded about 12,000,000 dollars. When the Pacific Railroad is completed Colorado, in common with the other mineral districts, will find its property greatly increased. In Idaho, gold, platina, copper, and iron are said to be very abundant. A semi-official statement informs us that "gold has been discovered on nearly all the tributaries and head-waters of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, and still farther north, reaching to and going beyond our national boundaries." New Mexico is in a more unsettled state than either of the above States or territories, but its mineral resources also are known to be very large. Altogether the prognostications of those who affirm that the day is not far distant when the product of American mines will reach the sum of 500,000,000 dollars per annum, however distant of realisation they may be, must not be pronounced altogether visionary, or even extravagant.

It is not necessary to enter into further details to show that the prize which the United States Government has reliquished is no light one. That its revenues might be immensely increased by repealing the Homestead Law, and selling its land at a high rate cannot be doubted. The question is whether such a measure would not place a restriction upon enterprise, and turn aside the capital which is necessary to bring into use the hidden riches of these regions. This matter Congress will probably be called upon to consider, and in the meantime the financiers may be forgiven if they maintain that in dealing generously with miners and other pioneers the Government forgot to be fair to itself, or just towards the people of the United States as a nation.

THE ARTISAN AND HIS FRIENDS.

(*From the Saturday Review, August* 12.)

Most readers of the daily papers, we suspect, inconsiderately skip all paragraphs which seem to relate to Working Men's Clubs, Working Men's Institutes, and the like. Such paragraphs, and the stories they contain, are delightful to the professional philanthropist, but to the rest of the world they are as dust to the eyes and vinegar to the teeth. We know very well that the working-men neither has nor wants to have part or lot in them. He does not intend to abandon the bright comfortable room of his tavern, where he can have his pipe and glass and free converse, for a dingy chamber where he cannot get anything more exhilarating than a cup of tea or a glass of cold water, where smoking is strictly forbidden, and where his imagination is oppressed by spectral parsons and spectral capitalists morally patting him on the head and bidding him, like a virtuous artisan as he is, attend church regularly and avoid the Trade Union. This is the kind of thing which no artisan who is not a shameful prig can help detesting with all his heart and soul. He distinctly declines to be made a good and valuable citizen at the price. The spirit of Lord Brougham hovers unsbingly over those so-called Clubs. The *humeu en ell of social science* haunts every room; and even the strictly unobjectionable newspaper, and the glass of cold water, and the copy of Paley's Evidences edited by the noble president and presented to the club, seem to be tainted with something dreary and dusty and unwholesome. Then of course the virtuous citizen should never play cards. They are too exciting, and are surrounded with all manner of evil associations. Chess and draughts are the only diversions which it is safe for the inflammable artisan to indulge in. True, the philanthropic gentleman who begins the evening by a speech to this effect at a committee meeting probably winds up by a rubber at his own club. And he would feel rather exasperated if, on reaching his favourite haunt, he found that his own committee had made a rule forbidding the sale of wines and spirits in the club-house, and peremptorily excluding cigars. But of course there is all the difference in the world between the two cases. The patron of the working man has probably been occupied all day with nothing more exhausting than the invention of fussy philanthropic schemes. His nature demands a little bllip. A sonorous speech exhorting the artisan to thrift and industry and self-denial is a capital form of refreshment for a man who is half-dead with idleness. A vigorous denunciation of the public-house makes a man enjoy a club so much more keenly, which is simply a public-house on fashionable and exclusive principles. The sense of calm yet glowing comfort which springs up in a man after beseeching other people to be good, and to work hard, and to deny themselves, must be experienced before it can be understood. It is something altogether peculiar for the gratification which it gives. And exhortations to others to be virtuous make people of a certain turn of mind feel quite as happy, and esteem themselves quite as loftily, as if they had practised the given virtues in their own persons. Then, too, it is so much cheaper a means of securing this very desirable end. Your own virtue must cost something. The virtue of your neighbours, on the other hand, does not cost you a single taste or pleasure.

It is a great comfort to see that at last a prominent public man has discovered the folly and impudence of talking to artisans in the ordinary philanthropic strain. Lord Stanley does not shrink from exploding sentimental fallacies; and of all sentimental fallacies this, that working-men are a set of naughty children whom it is the business of people with more money to turn into good children, is one which most urgently needs to be exploded. As he said at Birkenhead the other day, "artisans are not children, and if they, working hard and earning largely, choose to spend their money in the public-house, they have as much right to do it as anybody else has to do a thing which is simply foolish, and it is not for those who live more luxuriously to speak of them harshly in the matter"; nor, he might have added, to speak of them with ostentatious lamentations and airs of patronage. Then there is the old piece of cant, that the working-man ought to stop at home with his wife and children; as if men in the richer classes, "having a great deal more time at their disposal, and having materials for making far more comfortable homes, made it the universal rule to pass their evenings with their wives and children." And as if, too, a man who works for five and thirty shillings a week were not like a man who works for a couple of thousand a year, in this respect at least, that he is sure to dwindle down to a very poor creature indeed if he never has a chance of enjoying cheerful and convivial intercourse with his fellows. What a respectable and sober artisan wants is, in plain English, the public-house without its drunkenness. He wants the brightness and briskness of the public-house, and its air of life and joviality, but without the drunkenness and blackguardism which cannot be excluded from it. In Lord Stanley's words, the working men want "real clubs, "not schools in disguise; not institutes, though institutes are very good in their way; not lecture-rooms, but places where talk and newspapers and refreshment may be had with a security against disturbance from drunken and rough or disorderly persons." And Lord Stanley would have done well, if he had gone a step further. The less "gentlemen" —that is men who work for two pounds a day or more, instead of for two pounds a week—have to do with such clubs, the more they are likely to be the real clubs that Lord Stanley is speaking about. In some senses, class distinctions, and the mutual isolation of rich and poor are beyond all things mischievous and hateful. But there is a sense in which the distinction of rich and poor is very natural, and in which it is very stupid not to recognise it. Of course, before the law, a man with two pounds a week ought to stand on precisely the same level as the man with as much a day. But it is preposterous to say that the two sets of men ought to share the same pleasures and enjoy the same kinds of relaxation. Different classes take their pleasure in different ways. A young barrister of no family and with a small income does not curse class distinctions because he knows he has not the least chance of getting into Brookes's or the Travellers'. He knows very well that, if he were there, he would be among men whose whole way of looking at things is radically different from his own, and to whom the great questions of earning and spending have never presented themselves in the light in which he has always seen them. The young professional man, if he is a person of sense, does not care to be compelled to consort in his leisure hours with noblemen and colonels and bishops. Why should the artisan be invited to join a club which his employer and his employer's son and the parson of the parish are good enough to patronise? The secretary of a club at Coventry writes to the *Times* to describe an institution which he seems to think is a model for a working-men's club. Its accommodation is all that could be wished. The members may smoke, play cards, have wine, spirits, and beer, and carry on "free discussion of religion," any day of the week except Sunday, when the house is closed. Of course, it would be unspeakably infamous to smoke or discuss religion on Sunday. But it is rather startling to find that the principle on which the committee elect members is "to exclude no man who can, in the broadest sense of the term, be considered a gentleman." This is, indeed, the kind of talk which is peculiarly likely to allure working-men to a club. The artisan hates nothing so bitterly as to hear people call him "one of God Almighty's gentlemen," or to hear a man of good income and wearing fine clothes say, "I, too, am a working-man." It may be quite true that the man in fine clothes works a great deal harder than the man in fustian, and that the man in fustian has a kind heart and an upright disposition, which is all that is meant by the title of "God Almighty's gentleman." But the artisan knows that his patron is not a working-man in his sense, and that he himself is not a gentleman in his patron's sense. It is mere philanthropic cajolery to talk to working-men about their being gentlemen in "a broad sense" of the term. Then the writer goes on to say that among their members are working-men as well as "doctors, attorneys, manufacturers, tradesmen, and others, perfect social equality being observed in the club-house; and the committee would feel as much pleasure in balloting for a respectable, intelligent working-man as they would in electing the Mayor himself." We do not see by the way, that the committee need take any tremendous credit to themselves for this amazing philosophy. Suppose, however, the committee of a London club were to assure young doctors or young lawyers that they would have quite as much pleasure in electing them as in electing lords or bishops, and that, if the young lawyer were elected, he might rely upon getting the same wine and dishes as the bishop, and upon being allowed to sit at the same table, and upon not being snubbed and flouted by him. Does anybody in his senses imagine that a single doctor or lawyer would avail himself of the offer set forth in this ostentatious spirit? And can we suppose that working men value at a pin's fee the privilege of mixing in convivial hours with people who have a great deal more money than themselves, and whose feelings and habits they are not in any position to share? The artisan sees through all this moonshine about "the broad sense of gentleman," and "social equality," and the rest of it, as clearly as anybody does. He likes to enjoy himself, but in his own way, and among his equals. Like a wise man, he positively won't be "raised" and "improved" and "elevated." The best class of artisans work hard and enjoy their pipe and a glass at night, and talk politics and religion in a rough but rather sentimental way, and don't let a chance of getting on in the world go by. Any "raising" they know they must do for themselves, and they don't want to be gentlemen in a broad sense, or to associate with gentlemen in an uncommonly narrow sense. To people with a fastidious susceptibility for what is delicate and beautiful, it is perhaps shocking to think of a lot of men drinking questionable ale and smoking coarse tobacco, and talking a good deal of nonsense in a rough dialect. But then, to another set of people, it seems an uncommonly poor thing to pass one's days in ease, thinking principally of wines and dinners, and talking a good deal of nonsense in an easy and polished dialect.

Anyhow, the only sensible thing which kind people, with money in their pockets to spare, can do to help the working-man to a nicer form of pleasure than any which he can secure now, is to do what they seem to have done at Birkenhead. They can advance money to help the artisans to build a house where a club can meet without being disturbed by drunken and disorderly intruders. And then, when the house was built, they can withdraw themselves utterly and for ever away from the concern and leave the artisans to manage their own affairs. Even without the oppression of too kind patrons, the clubs will have plenty of difficulties to encounter. Officialism, for instance, committees, councils, and the like, are often sadly explosive elements. Then fanatic teetotallers, and Sabbatarians, and bitter-minded religionists or non-religionists among the working-classes themselves, are always on the alert to spoil every association of this sort. Such people too often get their way, because they are backed by some of the patrons whose subscriptions override the public opinion of the members. But there is such a thing as public opinion among the working-classes, though it is very often of an extremely objectionable kind. The important point about the proposed clubs, and every other scheme of a similar sort, is to give this public opinion free play, by forbearing to pester those who have to form it by patronage and eloquent talk from those who cannot help looking on a working-man as a fallen gentleman who wants raising.

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